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MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1753

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

ARMY GEN S. AKHROMEYEV INTERVIEWED ON IRBM, CRUISE MISSILE DEPLOYMENTS

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 15 Feb 83 pp 25-27

[Interview with Army Gen Sergey Fedorovich Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the staff of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, by Miroslav Lazanski, date and place not specified]

[Text] With the arrival of 1983, the "year of decision," the battle for the European public and the fight for the best possible positions on the eve of possible concessions and a possible agreement on nuclear weapons on European soil are taking on ever greater intensity. The proposals and counterproposals of the two great powers, the visits and tours of the American Vice President Bush and the Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko to the European countries, the message of American President Reagan "to the peoples of Europe," the proposals of the countries of the Warsaw Pact for the signing of an agreement on nonaggression, the impatient waiting for the election results in West Germany, as well as certain other "more insignificant" military and political moves of both the West and the East are the logical extension, but also result, of the factual situation and of a decision which has yet to be carried out. The factual situation is that Soviet intermediate range SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles are aimed at targets in western Europe. The decision which is yet to be carried out, and certainly will be unless an agreement is reached, is the deployment of the American Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in certain countries of western Europe, whence they would look "toward targets in the Soviet Union."

These are the key points of facts which at this moment mark the boundaries of all the diplomatic activity between Moscow and Washington. Yet it abounds in fairly irreconcilable views: the West is offering the "zero option," or the nondeployment of its new missiles in exchange for withdrawal of the Soviet missiles already in place. The East is not acceding to this and is proposing that it reduce the number of its intermediate range missiles to the level of the French and British missile capability, to which the West has already replied that these are not missiles of the same kind which might be compared. The Soviet offer of a mutual renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons was received on the other side with the comment that the Warsaw Pact has superior conventional forces and that therefore the Soviet proposal is unrealistic.

What the Soviets think about all this is perhaps best seen from what is being written in the Soviet press. But the questions of this newsman concerning

certain aspects of the military balance between East and West, put to the military leadership of the Soviet Union, have been answered by Army Gen Sergey Fedorovich Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee.

[Question] For a long time it has been asserted in the West that the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact have achieved military superiority over the United States and NATO. What is your comment on that, and what is the real military balance between the blocs?

[Answer] I will say it once that this opinion concerning Soviet military superiority over the United States and NATO does not correspond to reality and is not realistic. This is being accentuated and used by the leadership of the United States and NATO in order to confuse the public and safeguard a course of policy which they are conducting to their own advantage, a policy which is aiming at the balance that exists today in strategic arms between the Soviet Union and the United States. The strategic military balance between the USSR and the United States was specifically stipulated in the course of the nearly 7 years of effort by the two sides to prepare the SALT-2 agreement, and this was indeed confirmed by the presence of the leaders of the two countries when that treaty was signed in 1979. Since the signing of the SALT-2 agreement the Soviet Union has done nothing in the field of strategic arms that would upset the balance attained toward the end of the seventies.

[Question] NATO is justifying introduction of its new missiles by the existence of Soviet intermediate range missiles, especially with respect to the SS-20 missiles. How do matters stand here?

[Answer] There is also approximate balance in intermediate range nuclear weapons in Europe, if, of course, we compare them as a whole, and not individually, as is done in the West, where they take them system by system. For example, at the beginning of last year the United States and NATO had 968 intermediate range systems and the Soviet Union 975. As for the number of nuclear warheads guided independently to targets, here there is a very essential difference to the advantage of NATO, since it has an advantage of 1.5 to 1. These figures reflect reality and show that the Western propaganda about the USSR's "superiority" in intermediate range weapons is puffed up.

[Question] The West explains its superiority in the number of nuclear warheads in terms of Soviet conventional superiority, specifically in tanks. What can you say about that?

[Answer] An assessment of the balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in conventional forces is a rather more complicated matter, since both sides have more of some things and less of others. According to the basic figures the picture is approximately this: NATO has superiority in the total number of men (reservists and civilian employees of the military), in the number of combat-ready divisions, and in the number of antitank weapons, while there is approximate balance in artillery and tank equipment, and has a slightly smaller total number of warplanes, though incidentally the quality is not the same. On the whole even in the field of conventional armaments and forces there is approximate balance between the two blocs.

To sum up: if we compare the military potential of the Warsaw Pact and NATO objectively and on the basis of the facts, then it has to be admitted that both in the area of strategic nuclear weapons and intermediate range nuclear weapons in Europe, as well as in conventional troops and arms of the two sides, there is approximate equality. And there is no sort of "Soviet superiority" here at all!

[Question] U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger announced at a press conference 3 months ago that in the seventies the United States froze the level of its strategic missile forces and that they therefore had fallen behind the USSR. The result of this is the so-called "window of vulnerability." Is that the truth?

[Answer] That is not accurate. The growth of U.S. strategic forces has been uninterrupted. In just the first half of the last decade three new weapons systems were produced in the United States in large quantities. In all, 550 Minuteman-3 intercontinental ballistic missiles were put into operational use, each of them carrying three warheads. At the same time work was also being done to increase the explosive power and precision of the warheads, the quality of missile equipment and better protection of underground silos. In all, 496 Poseidon C-3 missiles, each of them equipped with between 10 and 14 warheads, were placed on 31 nuclear submarines. The precision of these strategic systems has been increased more than twofold over the previous ones, and the result is a very rapid increase in combat power. The SRAM missile system has made its appearance in the armament of U.S. strategic bombers. About 270 B-52 S and N heavy bombers have been equipped with 20 SRAM attack missiles each. And finally, toward the end of the seventies the U.S. Navy was beginning to introduce the new Trident intercontinental ballistic missiles for the new nuclear submarines, and it is now deploying the air, ground and naval versions of the intermediate range Cruise missiles. These are all facts which cannot be sidestepped, and there is no "window of vulnerability" whatsoever. Today, just as was the case in the seventies, there is balance between the United States and the USSR in strategic forces.

The statements of U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger concerning "Soviet superiority" are being denied even by White House experts and by competent individuals in the U.S. Senate. Thus Senator D. Moynihan, for example, has stated: "No president, if he is well informed about the status of the existing nuclear arsenals of the two sides, could draw the conclusion of Soviet superiority, since there simply is no superiority." As vice chairman of Special Senate Committee for Secret Information, Moynihan went on to explain: "I know as much about this problem as the president."

[Question] The American offer for nuclear disarmament in Europe is the "zero option." What is your comment on that view, and what is the Soviet "zero option"?

[Answer] The "zero option" of the Reagan Administration is actually not "zero." What is the heart of the matter? The Soviet Union is supposed to unilaterally remove all its intermediate range missiles, while in return the United States would renounce installation of the Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles

in western Europe. But even now there are American intermediate range weapons in Europe (more than 700 missile-carrier aircraft), and then there are also the allied systems which are part of NATO (more than 260 missiles and missile-carrier aircraft) whose disassembly the American "zero option" does not contemplate. According to this American plan, not a single NATO missile or airplane would be removed. The question, then, is this: What kind of "zero option" is it when NATO remains in possession of an entire group of intermediate range nuclear weapons?

[Question] The American proposal for reduction of intermediate range weapons covers only missiles, not aircraft, and they remain at the disposition of both sides. How do you look on that possibility?

[Answer] There is no "zero solution" whatsoever in the American proposals. It is an obvious attempt to upset the approximate balance in intermediate range nuclear arms between NATO and the USSR in Europe, and at the same time the global strategic balance of power would shift in favor of the United States and NATO. By stressing this pseudozero option the Americans are attempting by means of unrealistic proposals unacceptable to the USSR to drag out the talks in Geneva, to take them up a blind alley, and thus to realize the plan already conceived for additional installation of nearly 600 American ballistic and Cruise missiles in Europe. At the same time they accuse the Soviet Union of an allegedly unconstructive approach to the talks. The Americans began to unfold this scenario long ago. R. Bart, undersecretary of state, attempted even on 5 November of last year in Brussels to cast the blame for the standstill in negotiations on the USSR, which according to him "is not willing to make any concessions and does not desire a real reduction of its nuclear weapons in Europe." Such assertions are made in order to deceive the world public. The position of the USSR is well known throughout the world. The Soviet aim, as has been repeatedly stressed by leaders of the CPSU and Soviet Government, is a real zero option, which would not be unilateral disarmament, but complete renunciation of all types of intermediate range nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe by both sides. Indeed even more than that, bilateral renunciation of nuclear weapons, both intermediate range weapons and also tactical weapons.

If the West is not prepared for this kind of radical solution and decision, the USSR proposes that we agree on a large reduction, to less than one-third, of the intermediate range nuclear weapons of the two sides. The Soviet Union is confirming its desires to reach agreement with the United States by practical steps. The USSR has unilaterally altered deployment of its intermediate range missiles in the European part of the country. What is more, we are reducing a portion of those weapons and at the same time are not installing any additional intermediate range missiles in places where western Europe would fall within their radius of action. The success of the talks in Geneva, then, depends on the political will, desire and ability of the American administration for a real and responsible solution of this issue in order to strengthen peace in Europe.

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WARSAW PACT AND GROUPS OF FORCES

'SHIELD-82' EXERCISES REPORTED

Cooperation Between Warsaw Pact Troops

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Col V. Moroz: "At the Assault Positions"]

[Text] The camps of the fraternal armies' subunits were placed to the right and left of a highway. A large portion of the troops were covered in forests. Several tank and artillery subunits occupied positions on open terrain close to the highway. But even having a map with the tactical situation in your hands, you don't find them at once. The men were well camouflaged, using cover and camouflage equipment.

A country road leads to the camp of the Soviet troops. A security outpost is at the entrance to a young oak grove which covered tents and equipment.

"Much in this area," relates the commander of a motorized rifle company, Senior Lieutenant S. D'yachenko, "was done even before our arrival. Our Bulgarian friends marked out the camp ahead of time, equipped the local club, and installed two tents --for headquarters work and a field store. We are especially grateful to them for the electric transmission line which was especially laid to the camp."

The time which our men had to set up the tent cantonment, just as the time available to the men of the other fraternal armies, was limited. Great efforts were required by the engineer work on the range where training battles and the delivery of ammunition and fuel would soon begin. The tankmen and artillerymen worked well in improving the positions. The men of all types of weapons thank the combat engineers for their assistance. A considerable volume of the earth-moving work was accomplished by the personnel of the combat engineer subunit on whose roster Hero of the Soviet Union Guards Senior Sergeant I. Reva is entered forever. In the years of the Great Patriotic War this subunit was commanded by Captain N. Gribachev, now a famous Soviet writer. The men of the subunit took along on the exercise files of the wartime troop newspaper with the poems of the former commander.

Meetings with representatives of the Bulgarian workers and the men of the fraternal armies leave a deep impression among the Soviet servicemen.

"I have heard of the hospitality of the Bulgarian people since childhood," says Private A. Ismaylov. "But what I saw exceeded my expectations. Bouquets of roses,

the traditional bread and salt, and banners with greetings of welcome in Russian and Bulgarian. The bright holiday clothing of the Pioneers, baskets of apples on the sides of the roads.... All this will remain in my heart all my life.

"En route, we met an elderly Bulgarian," the commander of a mortar platoon, Senior Lieutenant A. Kolesnikov, joins the conversation. "Excuse us, father, we say, because the dust from the column is being carried to the vineyard by the wind, there is no other road. And he answers: well you see, son, this dust is from your vehicles. The main thing is that our land is not shredded by enemy equipment."

Becoming excited, Senior Lieutenant Kolesnik opens up a road map of Bulgaria. "Somewhere in these places," he says, "in the years of the Great Patriotic War was an unimproved airfield on which my father landed his airplane--he was a military pilot..." Prior to the exercise, the senior lieutenant received a few lines from his father--Aleksandr Maksimovich. The wartime pilot now works at a machine-building plant. In the letter, he asks his son to bow low to the Bulgarian land and its glorious people.

The son of the veteran is a worthy heir. The multinational platoon which communist Senior Lieutenant Kolesnikov commands is the best in the battery and one of the best in the regiment. The officer has been decorated with the badge of the Komsomol Central Committee, "Military Valor." After completing military school he accomplished his international duty in Afghanistan.

Tankman Private V. Navoyev received a unique letter-order from his parents. He was born in Pervomaysk. "Don't forget," the soldier's parents write, "that you represent the motherland on the exercise." And at the very end of the letter--a postscript from Viktor's two brothers who have already served their active duty: "Don't let the Guards down, Vitya!"

Although the field camps of the men of the fraternal armies are scattered over a vast territory, they are connected by thousands of spiritual threads. Problems of coordination are defined in detail in training battles and a lively exchange of experience is taking place. And purely comradely contacts: in the daytime--sports duels, in the evening--an exchange of amateur concerts.

I saw with what thoroughness problems of coordination were worked out by our and Bulgarian tankmen. Tank regimental commanders Lieutenant Colonel G. Troshev and Captain G. Kharalampiyev became close friends, and the driver-mechanics, gunners, and tank commanders already have in their breast pockets the addresses of their brothers-in-arms with whom they are soon to go into a single line formation and accomplish a common mission. In short. The coordination has not only a tactical nature. It runs through the hearts.

Indissoluble spiritual threads linked all the camps of the fraternal armies in a single whole. In the camp of the Czech servicemen Komsomol personnel of all units exchanged experiences. In our motorized rifle regiment the company and battery commanders of the allied armies discussed problems in the organization of socialist competition in the field. A conversation on raising the rating qualifications of communication officers took place among the men of the Army of the Rumanian Socialist Republic.

Creative contacts of this type substantially enrich the content of the exercise and make it a genuine field academy for the participants.

The men also find time for numerous meetings with the local population. A group of our soldiers headed by the battalion commander, Major P. Pisarevskiy, helped the workers of one of the cooperatives harvest kidney beans. In an adjacent village men of the Czechoslovak People's Army worked on the harvest.

A meeting with the director of the exercise, Minister of the People's Defense of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Army General D. Dzhurov, and with personnel of local party and state organs, the visiting of the republic's industrial enterprises and cooperatives, a youth dance in Varna, a vast cultural program which is being accomplished by the best creative forces of the Bulgarian People's Republic, an ensemble of fraternal armies.... All this helps to fill the difficult soldierly labor with political content and to sense more strongly the moral unity of the peoples and armies of the socialist countries which are united by the Warsaw Pact. "United in peace and in battle for the defense of the cause of socialism!"--such is the slogan of the exercise "Shield-82."

Combined Staff Work Described

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Sep 82

[Article by Col V. Moroz: "The Staff Takes an Examination"]

[Text] Preparations for active operations are under way in the units and subunits which have occupied the assault positions. It is especially strained now--in the staffs. This is our report from a combined staff.

The combined staff of exercise "Shield-82" is strict rows of tents beneath a canopy of oaks and wild pears. The most capacious tent is for service conferences. The others are a little smaller. Officers headed by Lieutenant General Tan'o Tanov, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army--are working in one of them. It is namely here that the basic documents are worked out. Here, figuratively speaking, the main map of the exercise is kept.

In the center, Colonel Dimitr Kostyanov bent over tables which have been pushed together. In front of him is a strip of thick paper--the time schedule of the forthcoming troop operations. As if by a tablecloth, the tables were covered by a tremendous map dotted with conventional signs. The eyes are struck by the red horseshoes--this is how the points of air strikes are marked.

"If the peak of combat work is still ahead for the troops and naval forces," says the Bulgarian officer, "we, the staff personnel, are already taking the main examination now."

In the tent--working quiet. The telephones are silent: all missions have been given to the executors and questions of coordination have been agreed upon.

Col. Horst Schtroschein of the GDR's National People's Army is working at a separate small table near a window. Next to him is Colonel Jozef Biro of the Hungarian People's Army. Lieutenant General Irzhi Nechas visits the tent for a few minutes. He and other staff officers of the Czechoslovak People's Army did much work together with the Bulgarian officers in working out the necessary documents. A Soviet officer, Colonel Gennadiy Propashchev, also made his contribution to this matter. On the assignment of the chief of staff, today he travelled to the troops where he is refining the details of the forthcoming operations on the ground.

Every now and then officers drop into the tent. Captain 2d Rank Stefan Kozarov was here a minute ago. He studied the map where its squares are blue. Kozarov is especially worried by questions of coordination between the ground forces and the fleet. Several minutes also sufficed for Lieutenant Jan Flinta, commander of an airborne subunit of the Polish Army, to solve his problems in the headquarters.

"Our mutual understanding is complete," states Colonel D. Kostyaney. "And again because, most likely, graduates of the same educational institution--the Military Academy of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov--as it turned out, are working on the staff. It was completed by Generals Tanev and Nechas, Colonels Schtroschein, Biro, Propashchev and myself..."

You sense the nature of contemporary battle especially strongly in the staff with its clarity, efficiency, pedantry, and with the special atmosphere of figures, diagrams, and graphs. Here you see how the combat creativity of commanders is combined with the thoroughness of staff calculation and how tactics are alloyed with mathematics.

Preparations for Combined Operations

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by E. Zorinyants, "Shield-82" exercise area: "In a Single Formation"]

[Text] The exercise of staffs, troops, and naval forces of the Warsaw Pact combined armed forces was begun on the territory of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the water area of the Black Sea adjacent to it under the code name "Shield-82." The slogan for the exercise--"United in peace and battle for the defense of the cause of socialism." All the troop units and subunits of the armies of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Hungarian People's Republic, GDR, Polish People's Republic, Romanian Socialist Republic, USSR, and the CSSR which were detailed to participate in the exercise arrived at the disposition areas and began preparations for the training battles in accordance with forthcoming missions.

There had not been such a long, sunny autumn in northeastern Bulgaria for a long time. The days are dry and warm, and not a cloud in the sky. Utilizing the good weather, the workers of the village are hurrying to complete the gathering of the harvest. Combines are ironing out tracts of corn and the gathering of grapes, fruits, vegetables, and tobacco is under way. But however occupied people may be,

or how gripped they may be by strained work, upon seeing a troop column they all stop what they are doing and hurry to the road to greet the men cordially and treat them to juicy apples and generous bunches of grapes.

The men of the friendly armies which arrived to participate in the "Shield-82" exercise were greeted warmly and like brothers on Bulgarian soil. Hundreds of people gathered for meetings and dear guests were treated to sweet scented bread and salt. The exercise will take place where there were partisan stopping places during the war and where, in September 1944, the Soviet Army of Liberation stepped on Bulgarian soil. And today, letters come to many committees of the DKSM [Dimitrov Communist Youth Alliance] from veterans and Komsomols and from youth labor collectives with the request to convey their warmest congratulations to the men of the fraternal armies who have arrived for the exercise.

Today all the units and subunits which will participate in the exercise were billeted in field camps. They are connected with the headquarters of the exercise leadership which is located in a large oak grove by a great number of visible and invisible threads. It is an entire tent cantonment beneath dense tree crowns. Businesslike bustle on neat paths. The ringing of telephones and discordant talk are heard from behind the thin walls.

The officers of the operations group which includes representatives of all allied troops are working intensely under the leadership of Lieutenant General Tau'o Tanev in one of the largest tents. The red arrows of attacks hang steeply over the lodgement areas of the defenders on maps which cover the tables. The plan for the exercise is being refined in the headquarters and all information on the movement of the troops in the course of preparations for the forthcoming "battles" is gathered here. You meet with staff officers and you visit the subunits, and you are convinced how difficult is soldierly labor and how laborious it is to achieve excellent readiness for "combat."

Of course, today the men do not live with soldierly concerns alone. A common day of political training on the subject: "The 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR--the triumph of Leninist national policy" took place at the naval base where the flags of Soviet and Bulgarian warships which are participating in the "Shield-82" exercise are fluttering. Soviet officers spoke to Bulgarian crews. In turn, our seamen heard talks about the great son of the Bulgarian people, Georgiy Dimitrov, and about the successes of the Bulgarian People's Republic in socialist construction.

The secretaries of the Komsomol organizations of the fraternal armies which are participating in the exercise met in the camp of the Czechoslovak People's Army. They exchanged work experiences and told how they organize socialist competition of the young servicemen in the course of political training and on tactical exercises.

But nevertheless, combat training remains the main thing.

The days of Senior Lieutenant Konstantin Ptichkin are filled with strained lessons. The young platoon leader is worried--he is participating in such a big exercise for the first time. How will the platoon show up? Konstantin, it can be said, is an hereditary military man. His grandfather--an artilleryman--spent the entire war as

a member of the 2d Ukrainian Front and ended it as a major. His father served in the army until recently. Both of them--the grandfather and the father--wanted to see Kostya as an artilleryman.

"You know, my father advised me to become an antiaircraft artilleryman," Konstantin admits with a smile, "but I selected a combined-arms school. For today the combined-arms officer knows sufficiently much about all the services of the armed forces and can control any of them when the opportunity offers."

It is not easy to study in a military school: for an officer is a future educator; therefore the requirements imposed on him are much higher than for the soldier who is undergoing active duty. By the way, these difficulties did not frighten him from his future profession, but only strengthened his character. Konstantin carried away from the school the conviction that a commander should possess comprehensive knowledge and should be strong-willed and very humane. The soldiers quickly appreciated these qualities in him. Senior Lieutenant Konstantin Ptichkin is only in his third year as a platoon leader but already many lads who have performed their service under his command recall their commander with a warm feeling. And Sergeant Volodya Shishigin, who became a good combine operator after service, even visited him twice.

They began to prepare for this exercise long ago. The platoon goes into the attack on an infantry fighting vehicle [IFV]--therefore, they were concerned first of all about the complete reliability of their vehicles. The secretary of the company Komsomol organization, Private Yevgeniy Malyshev, and other driver-mechanics were occupied with this. Private Kerim Ragimov prepared the weapons of the combat vehicles. An experienced gunner-operator, he also helped others in this matter. Junior Sergeant Volodya Kholodnyak conducted strenuous lessons with the grenade launchermen. Regimental exercises took place before leaving for Bulgaria. They showed that the platoon of Senior Lieutenant Ptichkin was excellently prepared for the accomplishment of combat missions.

...The regiment where Konstantin serves was assigned a mission--to attack the "enemy" forward lines together with a tank and motorized rifle regiments of the Bulgarian People's Army.

At dawn, our IFV's and the armored personnel carriers of the Bulgarian troops moved out to the line of departure for the "attack."

The Guards regiment where Senior Lieutenant Ptichkin serves recently marked its 40th anniversary. The large unit of which it is a part received its baptism of fire in August 1942 near Beshenskaya. On the eve of exercise "Shield-82," its veterans turned to those who serve today with a letter. "You, our dear brother-soldiers," they write, "are soon to take a very important and difficult examination. Always remember our slogan: 'Only to the line of fire, only to victory!' We went into battle with it, we gained victory with it. Remember, we won the peace. It is your task to preserve it. We won the glory of the large unit--you are to augment it by peaceful soldierly exploits for the good of our passionately beloved motherland!" The Guardsmen-soldiers also arrived for the "Shield-82" exercise with these parting words.

Combined Operations Begin

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Col V. Moroz: "Combat Brotherhood"]

[Text] They often say as follows about the time preceding active operations of the sides: the lull before the battle. Actually, there is no lull. Even now on the exercise the intensive work of the staffs is continuing and preparations for operations are ending in the units and on ships. Each day and hour of the exercise enriches the men of the allied armies with the priceless experience of the joint accomplishment of missions and gives rise to an inspiring sense of unity and fraternal solidarity.

On the trip out to the isolated terrain feature where the headquarters for directing the exercise was located, we were met by a group of Polish paratroopers. You can recognize them from a distance--by their bright berets. We conversed and shared impressions on the first days of the exercise.

"Exercises such as this," said the commander of an airborne company, Lieutenant Jan Flinta, "will go down in the history of our military alliance. It will long remain in the hearts of the participants. Here you acquire new friends, and you are convinced again and again: socialism is to be defended, and there is the where-withall to defend it."

A little earlier, Lt General Tsotso Tsotsov, First Deputy Commander of Ground Forces of the Bulgarian People's Army, shared thoughts about the exercise with us.

"The work here," he said, "is complete mutual understanding of the theory and practice of military affairs and the common character of political thought."

Ordinary servicemen of the fraternal armies spoke about the same things in their own soldierly way. Junior Sergeant of the Bulgarian People's Army Khristo Kichunov, commander of an armored personnel carrier and signalman from the National People's Army of the GDR, Junior Sergeant Bernd Gutseid, tank gunner Private First Class Lubosh Rambol'sek of the Czechoslovak People's Army, gunner-operators of an infantry fighting vehicle, twin brothers and Junior Sergeants Aleksandr and Yuriy Yefremov of the Soviet Army--they all spoke of the sense of spiritual kinship, ideological closeness, and the same understanding of patriotic and international duty.

The participants in the exercise, of course, will remember the bold and decisive actions during the breakthrough of the "enemy's" defense, the capture of a mountain pass, and the landing of tactical airborne and amphibious forces. But the men of the fraternal armies will never forget the amazing warmth and hospitality of the Bulgarian people and the numerous meetings with party and state personnel of the republic and the local population which move them with their sincerity and ease.

Meetings which develop into demonstrations, a living corridor along the columns' routes of movement, the "khoros"--mass dances with the participation of the servicemen which arise at halts, hundreds of invitations to enterprises, cooperative farms,

clubs--such an atmosphere gives rise to feelings, which are so necessary to the soldier, such as faith in his weapon and in the majesty and sanctity of the cause which he is defending.

Even before the start of the training battles you visibly see in the men of all the fraternal armies the striving to accomplish each mission in an exemplary manner, the soldierly selflessness, and the constant readiness to come to the aid of one another.

A fire broke out in one of the villages, and our helicoptermen were the first to fight it. On a mountain route, the track of an infantry fighting vehicle where the driver-mechanic was Junior Sergeant Vladimir Zyuzikov broke. A traffic controller from a subunit of the GDR's National People's Army helped the Soviet motorized rifleman to put it on. There are a great number of such examples.

At literally every step, you see how the Bulgarian servicemen are carefully and lovingly guarding everything connected with the age-old friendship of the Russian and Bulgarian peoples.

The men of all the fraternal armies feel themselves to be plenipotentiaries of their countries and peoples on Bulgarian soil. This mobilizes them and helps to overcome difficulties.

During meetings, the officers of the fraternal armies intently study each other's faces. Every once in a while you hear joyous exclamations and see strong embraces. This is not surprising. Many of the officers have already participated in combined exercises many times and met earlier. Those exercises left a deep trace in their memories. Exercise "Shield-82" is also serving for a growth in professional skill, military proficiency, and combat unity.

Breakthrough of the 'Enemy's' Defense

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by E. Zorintyan, area of exercise "Shield-82": "Brotherhood in Arms"]

[Text] "United in peace and in battle in defending the cause of socialism"--the exercise of staffs, troops, and naval forces of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states under the code name of "Shield-82" is taking place under this slogan.

Long months of intense preparations and tremendous joint work of the staffs in the development of difficult "combat" operations are behind us. And here the military hour has struck. The roar of artillery weapons announced the start of military operations on the springboards of the exercise.

The main goal of the first day is the breakthrough of the "enemy's" defense. This mission is very important and difficult. The contemporary defense is saturated with a large quantity of armored objects and antitank and antiaircraft weapons. The rapid use of reserves is typical of it.

But the attacking side also has a striking force of tremendous power.

And here the attackers' tanks and self-propelled artillery "spoke." They opened up direct fire. And a gripping struggle to capture air supremacy is under way above the battlefield. The flashes of the fighters gleam in the sky with a deafening roar. In short, a genuine, contemporary "battle" is taking place--sharply dynamic and highly maneuverable. The men and staffs of all countries participating in exercise "Shield-82" are represented in it.

Observing how resolutely and smoothly the subunits of the fraternal armies are operating, Lieutenant General Tsotso Tsotsov (Bulgarian People's Republic) noted:

"Both in the course of preliminary preparations and now, in battle, you see with tremendous satisfaction: complete mutual understanding and clear coordination exist between the staffs and subunits of the Combined Armed Forces. The men are demonstrating combat skill, high combat readiness, and discipline."

...A subunit of the German Democratic Republic's National People's Army is attacking to the right of us. Created in 1956, it showed up excellently in many combined exercises of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries. Here, combat training is conducted in constant coordination with the units and subunits of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

Motorized riflemen are conducting the attack in the combat formations of this subunit. The commander is officer of the German Democratic Republic's National People's Army Karl Heinz Eichenberg--a knowledgeable and energetic officer who has behind him the Academy imeni F. Engels in Dresden and years of service. He masters all types of weapons and equipment well and can drive any combat vehicle, right up to a tank. He also managed to instill in his son a love for his difficult profession. This year Stefan Eichenberg entered officer school.

The officers are also a match for the commander. More than half the personnel are rated specialists. The subunit's SSNM [Union of Free German Youth] organization has been awarded banners of honor of the SEPG [German Socialist Unity Party] with the picture of E. Thaelmann and W. Pieck three times.

"Joint actions and the working out of coordination and teamwork have become an integral part of all work with troops," related Lieutenant Colonel Eichenberg. "I am confident that the value from this exercise will be tremendous--both for the officers and for the soldiers. Operating in a situation as close as possible to one of combat, the men are receiving a deeper and more complete notion of the nature of contemporary battle and the capabilities of weapons and equipment. Each one here actually sees how insurmountable is this force--our brotherhood in arms. And he is convinced once more that this strength serves one goal--it guarantees the security of the peoples of the socialist commonwealth and ensures a firm peace on Earth."

The Guards subunit of the Soviet Army in which Senior Lieutenant V. Zenkin serves is also participating in this battle. Vladimir completed the Blagoveshchenskoye Higher Tank Command School. He commanded a platoon for five years. Now he is commander of an excellent company. We saw each other shortly before this battle. V. Zenkin told about the soldiers and officers of his multinational company with warm sympathy.

The rumble and roar again increase in the depth of the defense--the "enemy" is committing his reserves. He is counterattacking. The attacking side also commits fresh forces. It is a subunit of the Czechoslovak National Army. Simultaneously, an airborne assault force of the Polish Army lands in the defenders' deep rear. By audacious and bold actions the paratroopers disrupt the system of control, cut communications for bringing up reserves, and destroy the "enemy's" rocket launchers.

The men of the tank company of Czechoslovak People's Army Senior Lieutenant Alois Janacek are driving their battle vehicles here, in the ranks of the attackers. Their mission--to reach the assault line in the battalion first echelon at full speed and destroy the "enemy" quickly.

Major Pavel Sichak commands the subunit which includes the company of Senior Lieutenant Janicek. He was born in the village of Kalinov--the first populated place liberated by the Soviet Army on Czech soil in the last war. From childhood, Pavel remembers the legendary T-34 tank which has been placed on a pedestal in the center of his native village, and the memorial to the Soviet servicemen, and the Park of Friendship. Today he, a young officer, is to continue and add to the traditions of brotherhood in arms which were formed in the years of joint struggle of the peoples against Hitlerite fascism.

Breakthrough of a Prepared Defense Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 82 pp 1,3

[Article by Col V. Moroz: "Breakthrough"]

[Text] Active troop operations were begun on the exercise yesterday, 28 September. The main mission of the day was the breakthrough of a prepared "enemy" defense and development of the attack.

The morning sun--here it is also as generous in September as in the summer--rapidly dispersed the fog which swirled in the low places. A bluish haze hung above the hilly terrain with widely spaced islands of woods. The "enemy" FEBA [forward edge of the battle area] runs across the hills--a tactically advantageous line.

It is not easy to break through a defense which is saturated with armored weapons, various antitank and antiaircraft weapons, and reinforced by minefields and other obstacles and having highly mobile reserves. A strike of tremendous force is needed.

You think about the breakthrough power of the avalanche of tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, and armored personnel carriers for which the rocket subunits, aviation, and artillery are paving the way--you think of this when listening to the reports of the commanders. Commanders of units and subunits of the Bulgarian and Hungarian People's Armies, the National People's Army of the GDR, the Army of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and the Soviet Army are stating their decisions for battle.

As always, a training battle is preceded by intensive operations by the scouts.

The reports of the air scout, Captain G. Yordanov, of the Bulgarian People's Army are heard in the moving-coil loudspeaker. The staffs are receiving reconnaissance photo materials efficiently.

Above the field of the forthcoming battle air battles developed which were so lightning-quick that the determination of their outcome from the ground is only within the capability of an experienced observer and specialist.

Both sides are doing everything to impede the operation of means for communication and the control of troops and weapons.

Here a rocket salvo came down on the defenders' combat formations. The artillery and Soviet and Bulgarian fighter-bombers--the latest aircraft are among them--are supporting the movement of the troops out to the assault position by fire and air strikes.

The "enemy" strong points are shrouded by the smoke of bursts. One can only regret that the results of the combat work cannot be seen now from the firing positions of the battalion commanded by Major V. Volkolup. The positions are far from the FEBA--behind the yellow wall of a cornfield. I mentally imagine the flushed, sweaty faces of the battery commander, Captain A. Duliyenko, and chiefs of sections Sergeant V. Yegyan and Junior Sergeant A. Teter'....

Building up, the rumble of hundreds of vehicles is heard from the rear. The main body of the attackers is deploying into columns of subunits, and then into an assault line formation. The artillerymen occupy positions for direct fire. Helicopter gunships inflict crushing strikes on "enemy" antitank weapons. Bands of smoke cut the minefield: the combat engineers made passages in it by the explosive method. At first, the attackers employ a false, demonstration attack. The "enemy" who has been deceived discloses his system of fire prematurely. And here the armored wave of the main body falls upon his strong points.

The men of the units and subunits of several allied armies are attacking in a single combat formation. Bulgarian tankmen are attacking handsomely and boldly. The firm, authoritative orders of the regimental commander, Captain G. Kharalampiyev, are heard on the air. For successes in socialist competition, the regiment was awarded the Challenge Red Banner.

Adjacent on the left of the Bulgarian servicemen are Soviet tankmen. The subordinates of Senior Lieutenant A. Volokhin are destroying the "enemy" targets which survived with aimed fire. The young officer-communist commands the best company in the regiment.

Right behind the tankmen the motorized riflemen are attacking as the second wave. The company under the command of Captain P. Markeyev is operating on the most important sector. The commander of an infantry fighting vehicle, Sergeant S. Chenenny, driver-mechanic Private M. Khasanov, gunner-operator Private S. Nadkrinichyy.... The names of these and many other masters of military affairs were mentioned with pride before the battle by commanders and political officers.

It is as if the armored personnel carriers of a motorized rifle company of one of the Bulgarian People's Army's units are floating above the ground which has been dug up by shells. The subunit, which has won the title of excellent, is commanded by Senior Lieutenant T. Vasilev.

On the right flank, motorized riflemen of the German Democratic Republic's National People's Army tore into the "enemy" defense in an armored wedge. This battalion is under the command of Lieutenant Colonel H. Schtenzel.

The attackers capture the "enemy's" combat positions and rush into the depth. However, it is still early to speak of success. The defenders still have many forces. In order to tie down their reserves, paratroopers of the Polish Army land in the rear. They accomplish the mission bravely and skillfully. The commander of an airborne company, Lieutenant J. Flinta, and the political officer, Captain Ye. Tsera, carry their subordinates along by personal example.

But nevertheless, the "enemy" succeeds in assembling a striking fist for counterattacks. Right here, a group of Soviet Army helicopters is mining the terrain on the presumed direction of the counterattacks. And another group headed by military pilot 1st class Engineer-Captain V. Andreyev is preparing a strike against the "enemy" tanks. A tense, very important moment of the battle. Self-propelled artillerymen and helicopter gunships hit the counterattackers. Subunits of the Czechoslovak and Hungarian People's Armies, coordinating with the Polish paratroopers, place them in a difficult position by a turning maneuver.

The battle--decisive in its goals and dynamic and impressive in its spatial scope--continues. But the reports reaching the headquarters show that the main goal has been attained--the "enemy" defense has been broken through.

Let us share impressions of the first stage of the combined combat operations by the subunits and units of the allied armies.

"The word 'harmony' thus cries out," says Lieutenant General of the Bulgarian People's Army G. Genov. "It became possible thanks to the sharpened tactical skill of commanders, the clarity and coordination in the work of the staffs, and the high field and aerial ability of the personnel of the fraternal armies' units and subunits. It completely reflected the unsurpassed moral-political and combat qualities of the men who are standing guard over socialism."

Assault Operations Discussed

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by A. Krushinskiy and P. Studenikin: "Mountains, Sky, Sea"]

[Text] The tanks, armored personnel carriers, and infantry fighting vehicles again took cover in the greenery of the oak groves. The armor still preserves the warmth of the marches and the heat of hot battles. Nor have the people cooled down from the tension. The last two days were especially difficult: first the combat operations were shifted to the mountains where the men assaulted heights, canyons, and passes, and then assault forces were landed from the sky and sea....

The mountains were all higher, the slopes steeper, and the roads more difficult. In order to gain time to regroup his forces and move up his reserves, the "enemy" transformed almost every height into strong points. But the men of the fraternal armies tore forward irrepressibly. Battle in the mountains abounds with surprises: bare slopes suddenly rumble with massed intense fire and it is not always possible to note from where the guns and machineguns are hitting--the mountain echo converts the sounds of the rounds into a continuous rolling rumble. In such a battle victory is attained by each soldier.

Scouts and assault groups worked in the "enemy's" rear area not long before the attack by the Bulgarian and Soviet subunits: they discovered ambushes and pockets of defense on which helicopter gunships then launched strikes. Senior Lieutenant Angel Koparanov became a military pilot recently. But he has already mastered the most difficult thing: he flies excellently in the mountains. As if performing a strange dance, Koparanov's helicopter suddenly appeared over the "enemy's" positions, launched a strike, and took off downward just as rapidly.

The attacking troops succeeded in seizing the passes in a difficult, exhausting battle. And we soon became witnesses to a strike by Soviet paratroopers.

The fighter-bombers were the first to appear over the drop zone: they neutralized the weapons emplacements from low altitudes. The crimson columns of smoke had not succeeded in dissipating on the ground when the airplanes of military transport aviation appeared in the sky. The assault rifles of the descending paratroopers struck simultaneously and powerfully. Their landing was covered by helicopter gunships. The battle on the landing area had hardly calmed down when the white clusters of multi-canopy parachute systems began to sway in the sky--it was equipment which was dropping.

The landing of the amphibious assault force which was accomplished by the ships and subunits of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet and the Bulgarian Navy was just as dynamic. The commander in chief of the Soviet Navy, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. G. Gorshkov, was also among the observers of the seamen's operations.

After the air strike against the shore, the silhouettes of landing ships appeared on the horizon. We knew that minesweepers were also moving in the fighting formation. For mines are dangerous for any ship sailing on the water. By the way, today not all ships sail on the water--air-cushioning landing ships flew above it.... Appearing from the sea, the helicopters hovered: they delivered to the beachhead hydrographers (they are still called naval traffic controllers because it is they who determine the locations of the moorages for the vessel) and combat engineers (they are to make passages in the minefields).

"Each of us has his problem," said the squad leader, Sergeant V. Syuksin, prior to the exercise. "Mine personally is a bloody nose, but so that he, the hydrographer" (a nod in the direction of his friend, Junior Sergeant Nikolay Bezuglyy) "stays alive."

The minesweepers approached the shore. Their work is like a jeweler's--if the sweep catches on to something, irreparable damage may occur.

By now the strip of water between the shore and the landing ships was dotted with the turrets of amphibious tanks and armored personnel carriers; they are firing guns and machineguns while afloat. A battle flares up at the water's edge, and the battle in the mountains does not die down. There, on the peaks and slopes, long-time friends are now leading their battalions in the attack--Guards Major Viktor Polosin whose favorite saying is "Do as I do" (he jumps with the parachute, fires all types of weapons, and drives any vehicles; he was a delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress), and a commander of a Bulgarian motorized rifle battalion, Gancho Draganov, who likes to say: "It is one thing to want, another to be able, and quite another--to do."

Of course, not all participants in the exercise know each other: for there are almost 60,000 of them! But all the men are brothers in a common cause, in a common memory.

The father of Warrant Officer [praporshchik] Igor' Nikolayev--Guards Master Sergeant Stepan Il'ich Nikolayev--greeted the Great Patriotic War in the Brest Fortress and fought at Moscow and Stalingrad. His division took part in the liberation of Hungary and Romania; the master sergeant died on 9 May 1945 in Berlin....

The first hero of the Polish Army died on the Zeyelovskiye Heights. He was Lieutenant Ryszard Kulecz whose combat path began in Belorussia at the village of Lenino where the brotherhood in arms of the Soviet and Polish fighting men was sealed with blood. Communists--Bulgarian Petko Petkov and Jirzy Zapletal died in the Duklinskiy Pass. Yes, soldierly brotherhood was born long ago. These days, the heirs of the heroes vowed fidelity to it.

...The exercise ended. The first results were summed up in the headquarters of the leadership: the units and subunits of all the fraternal armies demonstrated teamwork, skillful coordination, and a readiness to defend the achievements of socialism. The exercise contributed to a mutual exchange of experiences and the strengthening of combat collaboration between the allied armies. Of course, the enemy was assumed, but the orders, time, speeds, mountains, and sea and air elements were not assumed. And skill which was attained by persistent labor, mutual assistance, and specific and purposeful party-political work helped the men to overcome tests.

For decisiveness and high soldierly skill, the leader of exercise "Shield-82," the Minister of the People's Defense of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, announced his thanks and awarded valuable gifts to a large group of soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and officers.

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ARMED FORCES

DRA MILITARY OFFICIALS VISIT BELORUSSIAN SSR, MILITARY DISTRICT

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 8 Feb 83 p 1

[Unattributed Belta article: "A Visit to Belorussia"]

[Text] Lt Gen Abdul [Kadyr] DRA Minister of Defense and candidate member of the Central Committee, National Democratic Party of Afghanistan, who is in our country at the invitation of USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, member of the CC CPSU Politburo, arrived in Minsk on 6 February. Accompanying him were Central Committee NDPA Secretary and Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the DRA Armed Forces Maj Gen M. Ya. [Sadeki] and other officials. With the Afghan guests on their trip were USSR Deputy Minister of Defense Army Gen I. N. Shkadov and a chief of a ministry department Lt Gen G. A. Borisov.

The honored guest was met at the airport by Second Secretary of the Communist Party of Belorussia's [CPB] Central Committee V. I. Broviov, Commander-in-Chief of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District [KBVO] Army Gen Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, member of the Military Council and chief of the KBVO Political Directorate Col A. V. Debalyuk, chiefs of departments of the CPB Central Committee P. S. Adamovich, S. A. Bronnikov and generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

On the same day, the Afghan Minister of Defense A. [Kadyr] received the first secretary of the CPB CC N. N. Slyun'kov. He related the heroic past of the Republic, the activities of party organizations in carrying out the historic resolutions of the CPSU CC's XXVI Congress, the active work occurring in labor collectives for raising the effectiveness of social production and the quality of work.

In response comrade Abdul [Kadyr] thanked [his hosts] for [their] hospitality and for the fraternal assistance which the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the entire Soviet people have provided the Afghan people in the building of a new life, and in the business of defending the achievements of the April Revolution.

During the talks at the Commander-in Chief's Army Gen Ye. F. Ivanovskiy noted that the soldiers, sergeants, officers and generals meritoriously are keeping and increasing the combat traditions born in the flames of battles of the Civil and Great Patriotic wars. They persistently are perfecting [their] military mastery and are always ready to give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

In the second half of the day the guest from Afghanistan visited the Minsk Higher Military-Political Combined Arms School. Its Chief Maj Gen I. L. Vasil'yev acquainted Abdul [Kadyr] with the history of the school, with the forms and methods of training and indoctrinating future officers.

Abdul [Kadyr] examined an exhibition in the Museum of the history of the Great Patriotic war, and finished his visit with a trip to Kurgan Slavy [Mound of Glory] where he laid flowers.

On 7 February, the DRA Minister of National Defense visited one of the military units. Here more than 50 soldiers, sergeants, officers and generals were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union [HSU] for courage and heroism in battles with the German-fascist invaders in the years of the Great Patriotic war. The guest highly valued the combat training and mastery of the soldiers, sergeants and officers, and wished them further successes in combat and political training.

In the evening the DRA Minister of National Defense Lt Gen Abdul [Kadyr] and those accompanying him left for Moscow.

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ARMED FORCES

OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN IN SOVIET ARMED SERVICES DISCUSSED

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 82 p 2

[TASS Correspondent V. Yermolayov: "Women in Combat Posts"]

[Text] May young women serve in the USSR armed forces? Of course not many think. Military service is a man's privilege. But this is far from so.

When she was still a child, Svetlana Alekseyeva dreamed of becoming a sailor. She enthusiastically read literary and historical books about the navy. She was an active member of the "Brigantin" young sailor's club. After intermediate school, many boys who were club alumni entered naval schools or joined the navy. Svetlana, of course, was not taken. But she did not give up her dream. The next year she applied to the military commissariat. Svetlana wanted to enlist in the navy, and signed up for two year. So, in 1980 Seaman Alekseeva began to stand watch on one of the combat communications posts. Shortly she obtained a specialty as a radio mechanic. Now she is a Senior Seaman, a Specialist Second Class, and an expert in combat and political training.

I visited her sub-unit. On that day Seaman Galina Marchenko was standing watch with her friends. Her task was to ensure the uninterrupted operation of a complicated radio apparatus. Figuratively speaking, a bridge will be erected from the radio room to the far off oceans and seas, to the ships of the Soviet navy.

Senior Lieutenant Viktor Bondarev, the sub-unit commander, states: "The work which the girls perform is very responsible. Uninterrupted and reliable communications depend on them. And it must be said that they are attentive and precise, know their specialty well, and are constantly improving their abilities."

Unfortunately, many girls find out about the possibility of military service by accident, or through friends and relatives.

It has become clear through discussions that military commissariats are not yet carrying out sufficient explanatory work locally to attract girls to military service. Given more active work by these military organs, many

girls would gladly enter service in the USSR armed forces. The service is interesting, living conditions are good, and there are opportunities for advancement and study.

I visited the billets. The rooms and the spacious kitchen sparkle with the cleanliness of a ship. Two or three girls live in each room. Those who have families are each allotted a small one-story house with all the communal conveniences. Petty Officer Vera Fetisova and her husband, who had served in the same unit and is now in the militia; Seaman Lidaya Krustenko and her son, and others are living there. But these quarters are temporary. Nearby a large, hotel-like multiple dwelling is already under construction, one of the floors of which will house the girls. They are all issued navy clothing without charge.

That day, having concluded their watch, Seamen Gavrovskaya and Marchenko set out to study at the training section, and Senior Seaman Alekseyeva went to her tutorial. She is taking the first institute course by correspondence. Institute studies, especially technical, not only help one master one's specialty more thoroughly, but also open opportunities for advancement--to serve as a warrant officer or officer.

Maj Gen F. N. Illarionov, Moscow City Military Commissar, comments on the above TASS article:

Unmarried women, without children, age 19-40 inclusively, in good health, and having at least eight years of education may enter active military service voluntarily as soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers. They may enlist for two, four or six years. At the end of this period their service may be extended at their request for any of the indicated terms. Women up to 30 years of age, who have completed higher educational institutions and received training in military departments, and also those who have completed higher educational institutions in civilian specialties having military application, may voluntarily enter military service as officers. They are awarded officers ranks. Women up to thirty years of age having higher or intermediate specialized education similar to a corresponding military specialty may voluntarily enter military service as praporshchiks and michmen [warrant officers].

Those desiring to enter military service must apply to regional military commissariats where they live. At the military commissariats they will receive the necessary information on how women enter active military service, on military units, specialties and duties available for women, and on other questions. This information may also be obtained at military okrug headquarters and personnel departments.

Women who enter active military service voluntarily are assigned depending on available specialties and their general educational level. Soldiers, seamen, sergeants and petty officers accepted for duty are awarded ranks established for first term military personnel, according to the positions which they occupy. Those who occupy positions of praporshchiks or michmen are awarded the military rank of "praporshchik" or "michman" respectively, and those with officers positions are awarded officers' ranks.

Advancement of women in service takes place in units and institutions depending on their political, professional and moral qualities. They are awarded consecutive higher military ranks upon completion of the established term of service in the former rank, subject to favorable reports and to the new rank corresponding to that stipulated by the table of organization for the position occupied.

Female military personnel accepted for active military service as soldiers, seamen, sergeants and petty officers have the rights and obligations established for extended service personnel.

Female military personnel and members of their families enjoy the material and pension benefits, monetary allowances, rights, privileges and advantages provided for extended service personnel and their families. In particular, female military personnel enjoy free transportation, and in accordance with medical statements they enjoy facilities in sanatoria and health resorts and organized rest in holiday homes. They also have the right to enroll in evening general educational intermediate schools, and correspondence and evening higher and intermediate specialized educational institutions, and enjoy other privileges and advantages.

Women serving in officers' or praporshchiks' (michmens') positions and members of their families enjoy the material and pension benefits, monetary allowances, rights, privileges and advantages provided for officers and praporshchiks (michmen) respectively.

In the event a woman serving in the military has a baby, she is granted leave in accordance with existing law to care for the baby, and is paid corresponding allowances.

(TASS)

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ARMED FORCES

YEPISHEV WRITES ON SOVIET ARMY AND NAVY DAY

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 2, Feb 83 (signed to press 21 Jan 83) pp 60-69

[Article by Army Gen A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy: "Guarding the Achievements of Socialism: On the 65th Anniversary of the USSR Armed Forces: Powerful Factor of Peace and Security of Nations"]

[Text] Soviet military personnel as well as all our country's toilers are celebrating the 65th anniversary of the USSR Armed Forces in an atmosphere of high political enthusiasm caused by decisions of the November 1982 CPSU CC Plenum and by celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Fervently approving the party's domestic and foreign policy, they are rallying even closer about the Leninist Central Committee and vigilantly protecting the peaceful labor of their people and the security of our friends and allies.

The Soviet people are accomplishing tasks of building communism in a complicated international situation. Aggressive circles of imperialism are attempting to undermine the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and to shove nations on the path of enmity and military confrontation. The CPSU is doing everything necessary so that those who love militaristic adventures do not catch the country unawares and so that the potential aggressor knows that he is awaited by a crushing retaliatory blow. "Attempts to 'smother' socialism were being frustrated even at a time when the Soviet state had just gotten on its feet and was the only socialist country in the world," said CPSU CC General Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov. "And so it is even more certain that nothing will come of it now."

Heroic Path of Struggle and Victories

From the very first days the new socialist system born in October 1917 was forced to defend itself against numerous enemies--counterrevolutionaries and interventionists.

The 700,000-man army of Kaiser Germany moved against our country soon after the victory of the Great October. Later troops of England, France, the United States and Japan invaded. International imperialism armed the armies of many thousands of the White generals who were attempting to smother the workers' and peasants' republic. Defense of the revolution's achievements became a matter of life and death for Soviet power.

Creation of an army of the socialist state--a new type of army--was a very great, historic service of the Communist Party headed by V. I. Lenin. The party formed an orderly military organization, relying on the military-theoretical heritage of K. Marx and F. Engels and guided by Lenin's teaching on defense of the socialist homeland and his conclusions and theses on matters of Soviet military organizational development. Only the proletariat and its party, predicted Lenin back in 1905, can create a revolutionary army which will be "powerful in its ideals, in its discipline, in its organization and in its heroism in battle" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Collected Works], XII, 57).

The party's efforts to create the Armed Forces and the communists' courageous and selfless struggle to strengthen the new order were crowned with success, and by the end of 1918 the Red Army had around a million fighting men.

An army of workers and toiling peasants, an army of the friendship of nations, was formed for the first time in history. Inspired by the grandeur of the goal and by an awareness of the justness of its struggle, it fought heroically at the Civil War fronts against hordes of interventionists and White Guards who were armed to the teeth, and it defended the revolution's achievements. To this day the young Red Army's operations to rout the interventionists and White Guard troops on the Volga, on the Don, in the Kuban, in the Priuralye and Siberia, and the assault on Perekop and Volochayevka generate admiration.

Historical experience indicates graphically that it is only under the direction of the Marxist-Leninist party that an army can be created capable of putting down the resistance of the exploiting classes and defending socialism's achievements reliably.

After repulsing the first armed onslaught of the internal and external counter-revolution, our Motherland was able to begin peaceful creation and the restoration of the national economy. The Armed Forces matured together with the entire country. In conducting a policy of peace in the international arena, the Soviet state at the same time gave constant concern for the comprehensive reinforcement of its defensive capability and for increasing the might of its military organization.

History gave us little time then to resolve fully all problems of strengthening the Army and Navy, but the party gave them an enormous amount of attention. A virtually new defense industry was created on the basis of the country's industrialization, and it was not inferior to similar industry of developed capitalist states. Under party direction the Soviet people performed an enormous amount of productive work for comprehensive reinforcement and development of the Armed Forces. There not only was an increase in the size of the Army and Navy, but an improvement in their technical outfitting and organizational structure and a rise in the personnel's moral-political condition.

Socialism's victory meant that exploiting classes were eliminated completely in the country. Moral-political unity, the friendship of USSR nations and Soviet patriotism became powerful moving forces in society's development. All this had a beneficial effect on development and strengthening of the Armed Forces.

Enormous work was done to prepare cadres of commanders, political workers, military engineers and technicians, to reinforce one-man command and discipline, and to improve party-political work among the troops, which contributed to a further improvement in combat effectiveness and combat readiness of units and ships. Defense of socialism's achievements and success of the struggle for universal peace depended largely on the might of the USSR and its Army.

The party's wisdom and far-sighted policy were confirmed during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. This was a time of a very severe test for our state and our Army. Fascist Germany and its allies mobilized in advance and threw enormous invasion forces against the USSR. They had almost an overall twofold numerical superiority in personnel and a significant superiority in artillery over the troops of Soviet border districts. The Hitlerites had more new models of tanks and aircraft. The enemy surpassed our troops 3-4 times numerically in the first echelons on a number of axes. During the war in Europe the Hitlerite command had built up experience in conducting modern warfare.

The Red Army and Navy took a blow of enormous force on themselves. Battles of such scale never known by history unfolded from the Barents Sea to the Black Sea. In these menacing days the Communist Party aroused and organized the Soviet people for a sacred battle, for the Great Patriotic War.

Guided by Lenin's statement that "once matters have come down to war, everything must be subordinated to the interests of the war; the country's entire internal life must be subordinated to the war and not the slightest vacillation on this score is permissible" (Vol 41, p 117), the party began vast organizational and political work to convert the country into a unified fighting camp. The Party CC outlined a precise and realistic program of struggle against the Hitlerite invaders which included a broad complex of economic, political, ideological and strictly military measures. Troop strength, quantity and quality of weapons and combat equipment, the personnel's political-moral status, development of military art--these matters held a central spot in the CPSU's military-organizational activity. From 22 June through 1 December 1941 291 divisions, 94 brigades and a large amount of combat equipment were sent to the front.

The Party Central Committee considered one of the most important conditions for reinforcing the Red Army and Navy to be to strengthen the influence of party members in them and to reorganize all party-political work in accordance with wartime demands. In the very first months of the war 500 experienced party workers (secretaries of republic Communist Party CC's and of kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms), 270 responsible workers of the CC apparatus, and 1,265 workers at the oblast and rayon level included in the Party CC nomenclature were sent into the Army and Navy. During the first half-year of war 60,000 party members and 40,000 Komsomol members also were sent to the front as political fighters. As the RKKA [Workers' and Peasants' Red Army] Main Political Directorate reported to the Party CC, they "played an exceptional role in reinforcing Red Army units." By late 1941 the Army and Navy had 1,234,000 party members--a little over twice the number on the eve of war. Almost every other member of the Leninist party was fighting at the front. Party members

cemented military collectives, inspired comrades in arms to perform exploits, and set the example of fearlessness in combat.

True to the all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the Communist Party, in exercising leadership over the Soviet people's armed struggle, found those ways which best led to victory. The party was the true inspirer and organizer of the defeat of the shock detachment of international imperialism--German fascism.

The defeat of fascist German forces at Moscow marked the beginning of a radical turning point in the war. It was the first time the Wehrmacht received such a powerful blow, as a result of which its best divisions lost combat effectiveness and were thrown back 150-300 km. The battle on the Volga, which ended with the encirclement and destruction of a 330,000-man enemy grouping, marked the beginning of the radical turning point in the course of all of World War II. The enemy was driven from our Motherland's territory as a result of further stubborn fighting. The Red Army freed the nations of a number of European countries from the Nazi yoke. Fascist troops and their satellites lost a total of 607 divisions at the Soviet-German Front during the Great Patriotic War.

Under the Communist Party's leadership the Soviet people and their Red Army demonstrated the indestructible might of socialism. Our people not only were able to defend their freedom and independence, but also made a decisive contribution toward saving world civilization from destruction by Hitler's barbarians.

The victory over fascist Germany demonstrated the advantages of Soviet military science and military art, the organizational talent of our military leaders, the courage and combat proficiency of the personnel, and the high quality and effectiveness of our weapons and combat equipment. This victory showed persuasively that there were no forces in the world which would be able to halt the mighty flow of revolutionary transformations begun by the Great October.

Guarding Creative Labor

During the postwar years our Motherland achieved great success in creating a new society. The building of developed socialism was a great achievement of the Soviet people. The USSR is steadily strengthening friendship with fraternal countries of socialism, conducting a Leninist policy of peace and acting to strengthen the security of nations and broad international cooperation. As emphasized in a decree of the CPSU CC Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers on results of a conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact Member Nations in Prague in early January 1983, the Soviet Union "will continue to conduct consistently a Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence with states of another social system while preserving vigilance toward intrigues by enemies of socialism and peace and while taking necessary steps to ensure national security."

The Soviet Union has declared repeatedly that it is not attempting to achieve military superiority over anyone whomsoever, but it also will not allow

disruption of the existing approximate equality of military forces. The USSR Armed Forces will continue to be kept at the level of modern demands. As noted at the November 1982 CPSU CC Plenum, the Party CC Politburo has believed and continues to believe it mandatory to provide everything necessary to the Army and Navy, especially in the present-day international situation. At the present time the Soviet state is not spending and will not spend a single ruble for defense above that absolutely necessary to assure our security and that of our friends and allies. The USSR 1983 State Budget provides 17.05 billion rubles for national defense, which is 4.8 percent of budget expenditures.

Each step along the path toward strengthening the peace comes with difficulty, in a strenuous struggle against the imperialist "hawks," who repeatedly have placed mankind on the dangerous brink of war. It is only the might of our country, the might of its Army, and united force of the socialist community, which received vivid embodiment in the defensive Warsaw Pact Organization, that restrain the militant aspirations of reactionary imperialist circles.

It can be said without exaggeration that creation of the atomic and hydrogen bombs in the USSR in response to U.S. nuclear blackmail at that time saved mankind from the kindling of a worldwide military conflagration by the Pentagon. The appearance in our country of intercontinental ballistic missiles, which put an end to the "invulnerability" of the American continent in case the U.S. imperialists unleash war against our country, also became a "cold shower" for the western "hawks."

Bearing in mind the aggravation of the international situation, the CPSU does not lose sight for a single day of questions of further reinforcement of national defense and an increase in the Soviet Army's might. All combat arms and branches of the USSR Armed Forces have been developed. The Strategic Missile Forces are outfitted with powerful missile systems. The Ground Forces have sophisticated tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, missile weaponry and automatic weapons in their inventory. The Air Defense Forces reliably protect the Motherland's peaceful skies. Our Air Force is capable of accomplishing and does accomplish the difficult tasks of ensuring national security. The Navy stands a vigilant watch on the ocean expanses.

Soviet military personnel do justice to the labor of workers, scientists, designers and engineers whose minds and hands have created first-rate missiles, tanks, aircraft, warships and other kinds of weapons and equipment providing reliable protection for the homeland. In so doing and while adhering to a principle of equality and identical security of the sides, the Soviet Union has created and is creating new weapons and combat equipment with strict observance of its international obligations.

It stands to reason that it is not just factors of an economic and scientific-technical order which affect an increase in the combat might of the USSR Armed Forces. The maturity of social relationships of developed socialism, the rapprochement of classes and social groups, nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union, and the party's diverse ideological work exert an enormous influence on this process.

The Soviet Army and Navy represent a monolithic unity in the social-class respect. All servicemen from the private to the marshal come from friendly classes and social groups. Over 90 percent of privates, seamen, petty officers, sergeants, warrant officers and officers are party or Komsomol members.

The constantly strengthening friendship and unity of USSR nations has a beneficial effect on strengthening the combat formation of military personnel. The Leninist party and Soviet state strictly observe an equality of citizens' rights and obligations regardless of their nationality in their performance of military duty. Each republic sends good replacements into the Army and Navy. The sons of all fraternal nations of our Motherland perform service shoulder to shoulder in single formation. As a rule representatives of 10-15 nationalities now serve in primary military collectives (the platoon and company).

In conformity with the USSR Constitution and laws, Soviet military personnel enjoy the full completeness of rights and freedoms regardless of nationality. They have equal opportunities to advance in service in accordance with education, successes in training and service experience. The criteria for advancing servicemen to new positions and for their decoration and commendation are identical for all: the soldier's political, job and moral qualities. The USSR Armed Forces always have been and remain a good school of internationalism.

Combat readiness is the chief index as to the qualitative status of the Armed Forces. All work by commanders, political entities, party and Komsomol organizations and all Army and Navy personnel is subordinated to the achievement of this goal. Organizational and ideological work in units and aboard ships is aimed at ensuring that military personnel deeply realize that the minutes and seconds which measure the readying of modern weapons and equipment for combat are filled with meaning of enormous social significance. In its political essence, Army and Navy combat readiness is a very important factor for ensuring the Motherland's security. It is a question of the capability of our Armed Forces to carry out at any moment the mission facing them of protecting the homeland and socialism's achievements reliably.

The people's enormous efforts and physical input for outfitting the Army; the awareness, state of training and discipline of all service personnel; the art of command personnel in command and control and much more are concentrated in combat readiness as at a focal point. It cannot bear a temporary or seasonal character.

The need for a further increase in the Army and Navy's combat readiness is dictated above all by foreign political reasons. Such a need increased in particular with the arrival of the present U.S. administration to power, an administration which declared a new "crusade" against communism, social revolution and social progress. As noted in the report by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov entitled "The USSR's 60th Anniversary" at a ceremonial session dedicated to the jubilee of the fraternal union of Soviet republics, Washington's present policy has aggravated the international situation to extremely dangerous limits.

Military preparations by the United States and its NATO partners have reached an unprecedented scale. The Pentagon was allocated \$232 billion in 1983 for

accomplishing concrete military programs--six percent more than in 1982. Main efforts here are aimed at developing strategic offensive forces and modernizing the general-purpose forces. Construction of new military bases around the Soviet Union and socialist countries and an expansion of existing ones continues.

The need for a constant increase in combat readiness of the USSR Armed Forces is determined further by the character and features of a possible war, the increased importance of the time factor, and modern kinds of weapons and combat equipment. The imperialist states now have those means of destruction and they have created those troop groupings which are capable of beginning military actions at any time. It is generally known that the United States places particular emphasis on creating a first strike potential and at reducing the distance from which it is planned to be delivered. This is why those high demands which today are being placed on the vigilance of Soviet Army personnel as a very important component of its combat readiness are fully understandable.

Many of our personnel have to perform operational readiness duty. This concerns service personnel of the Strategic Missile Forces, Air Defense Forces and the Navy. The subunits assigned for this purpose are in readiness to execute an order immediately to repulse any aggressor attack and to defeat him decisively under all conditions of the outbreak and conduct of a war.

The Communist Party and Soviet state are doing everything necessary to remove the threat of nuclear war from nations. The USSR repeatedly expressed a readiness not to use nuclear weapons against states which reject their production and acquisition and which do not have such weapons on their territory. Our country pledged on a unilateral basis not to use nuclear weapons first. This is a declaration of truly historic import.

For the USSR Armed Forces such a pledge means that more rigid demands now are placed in their training on a further increase in combat readiness of the Army and Navy, on their technical outfitting, on improvement in their control, and on a strengthening of the personnel's moral-political conditioning. The task has been assigned to reduce to a minimum the influence of the factor of surprise so that an aggressor is not tempted to be the first to use nuclear weapons with impunity.

It is generally known that even the most up-to-date weapons and combat equipment are dead without people. The real combat schooling of troop personnel and their ability to fight in a modern manner and win victory over a strong enemy represents the basis of troop combat readiness. Therefore the highest degree of soldiers' mastery of weapons and combat equipment gains primary importance. Combat training is conducted today in units and aboard ships under the motto "A new level of mastery for new equipment."

Comprehensively trained personnel are needed to control the missile systems and electronic systems, to pilot supersonic airships, to operate nuclear-powered submarines and to use other modern technical means in the troop inventory. These requirements are being implemented successfully in our Armed Forces, which is assured to no small extent by an increase in the general

education and technical knowledge of the Soviet youth. Now almost 100 percent of the personnel have at least an eighth-grade education and the proportion of service personnel with a higher or secondary education is around 80 percent. Such competent cadres master sophisticated equipment and weaponry faster and with higher quality, which contributes to maintaining constant combat readiness of the Army and Navy.

In the past training year the majority of units and warships successfully fulfilled combat and political training plans and achieved an improvement in the personnel's field, air and naval schooling. The first days of the new training year were marked with a further upsurge in the personnel's service activeness.

A new patriotic movement--socialist competition under the motto "Improve vigilance and ensure the Motherland's reliable security!"--is gathering force in the Army and Navy. Its initiators were the military collective of the missile unit commanded by Lt Col A. Pavlov, guardsmen of the Tank Regiment imeni G. I. Kotovskiy, guardsmen of the Smolensk Air Defense Surface-to-Air Missile Regiment, aviators of Lt Col V. Tatarchenko's guards bomber regiment, and seamen of the nuclear-powered strategic submarine commanded by Capt 1st Rank A. Samokhvalov.

Soviet military personnel are as one with the people with all their work and thoughts. In protecting the socialist homeland they always are ready to take part in accomplishing particular economic tasks. Railroad soldiers are working selflessly at the largest construction site of our time, the Baikal-Amur Railroad. Many soldiers, especially military motor transport personnel, help the kolkhozes and sovkhozes to bring in the harvest and transport agricultural products each year.

Like all Soviet citizens, military personnel take an active part in the work of local party entities, soviets and public organizations. Dozens of service personnel are deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet, hundreds are deputies to union republic supreme soviets, and thousands are deputies to local soviets. Being a vivid manifestation of the socialist system's democratism, the socio-political activity of Soviet military personnel contributes to a further strengthening of unity of our people and their Army.

The USSR Armed Forces are performing their international duty of defending socialism's achievements together with armies of the fraternal socialist states. Our country together with other Warsaw Pact participants will strengthen this military-political alliance as long as the NATO bloc is preserved and as long as militaristic circles carry on the arms race.

The fraternal armies generously share experience and everything they have of value, and they take an active part in developing new arms and in their unification and standardization. Specialization and coordination of scientific research and development work in this area are playing an ever greater role. The personnel of fraternal armies carry on joint combat and political training activities and exchange experience in training and indoctrinating personnel. Exercises "Friendship-82" and "Shield-82" were a good school for improving the combat training of troops of Warsaw Pact nations.

The USSR and allied socialist states are countering the militaristic line of imperialism with a consistently constructive course toward peace, international security and detente. In January 1983 Warsaw Pact member states advanced a real alternative to the slip toward a nuclear catastrophe in the Political Declaration adopted by their highest representatives in Prague. The socialist countries' proposal to conclude a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations among the member states of the two military-political groupings--the Warsaw Pact and NATO--is of special significance. A practical opportunity opens up for halting the dangerous development of events, turning them into a healthy channel, strengthening mutual trust and solving one after the other the problems of limiting and reducing weapon arsenals, especially nuclear weapons. It is emphasized in the decree of the CPSU CC Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers based on results of the Prague conference that "it now depends" on the United States and its allies "whether or not the possibility of preventing a build-up of nuclear missile weaponry in Europe will be realized and whether or not the threat hovering over nations of the continent and of the world as a whole will relax or, to the contrary, will increase sharply."

Cementing Force of the Army and Navy

The welcome of the CPSU CC to participants of the 6th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries held in May 1982 emphasized: "The party values highly the many-sided and productive work by Army party members. Being the cementing force of the Army and Navy, party organizations consistently implement party policy in all areas of military organizational development."

The indoctrination, training and political conditioning of personnel are viewed by the party as a decisive factor in improving combat readiness and mastering the science of winning.

The spiritual might of the Soviet Army and Navy is a concentrated expression of the mobilizing role of communist ideas and the patriotism and internationalism of the personnel. Their thorough assimilation of Lenin's precepts about defense of the socialist homeland and CPSU policy and the understanding of the need for constant, high combat readiness are very important incentives for improving combat schooling and the personnel's discipline, efficiency and readiness to fulfill a patriotic and international duty with honor.

The CPSU's leading role in the Armed Forces is growing at the present stage of Soviet military organizational development. Relying on a detailed knowledge of the laws of social development, the Leninist party acts as the spokesman for the fundamental interests of the working class and all toilers, including in the area of the Motherland's military defense. The CPSU is doing everything to ensure peaceful conditions for accomplishing the grandiose plans for building communism and to see that the USSR always is fully armed in case of imperialist aggression.

The party outlines long-range directions of military-technical development, determines the proper proportion of elements in the structure of the military organism and considers all consequences of the latest discoveries of science

and technology. The USSR Armed Forces now possess the most up-to-date weapons and combat equipment thanks to the CPSU's attention and concern and to the Soviet people's creative work.

The people and Army are as one in the USSR. Their ideological-political indoctrination is built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and in a spirit of communist ideology and morality. The CPSU acts as the heart of this entire matter.

Party-political work in the Army and Navy is the ideological and party-organizational activity of military councils, commanders, political entities and party organizations, guided by resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and Party CC plenums and decrees on ideological matters. This daily, active work takes in all aspects of the personnel's training, service and life.

The people's awareness, thoughts, sentiments, and feelings are the chief sphere of party-political work in the Army, as they are in labor collectives.

The Party Central Committee demands that consideration be given in all this work to the processes and phenomena characterizing the dynamics of social relationships of developed socialism, the level of the masses' social awareness, the general educational preparation of the youth, changes in the technical aspect of military affairs, and the increased demands for assuring the Motherland's security. Questions of combat readiness, the quality of combat training and mastery of new equipment hold a central place here in the work of military councils, commanders, political entities and party organizations. Much attention is given to an improvement in the principle shown in evaluating what has been achieved and results of firings, missile launches, cruises and flights, and to creating in military collectives an atmosphere of irreconcilability toward any manifestations whatsoever of oversimplification and indulgences in combat training.

Army and Navy party organizations work in the very thick of the service personnel, where combat readiness missions are being accomplished directly. They are the political nucleus of the military collectives and contribute actively to implementing party policy for strengthening defense and improving the effectiveness of the personnel's military labor.

A rich arsenal of forms and methods of ideological work is being used actively for the ideological conditioning of personnel and for improving efficiency and discipline. An important place among them is held by political training and political self-education: officer Marxist-Leninist training, warrant officer political studies, and political classes with privates, seamen, sergeants and petty officers. On this basis there is a constant increase in the sense of personal responsibility of Soviet military personnel for implementing the party's assigned tasks of improving combat readiness.

In fulfilling resolutions of the November CPSU CC Plenum, Army and Navy party members devote much attention to improving their activity and see to it that every party organization essentially is the soul and conscience of the military collective and shows constant concern for improving the leading role of

party members in accomplishing tasks at hand. Demands are growing on those who violate discipline and military order and who, as they say, perform their official duties without vigor. As a result there is an increase in the combat effectiveness of party collectives and in the efficiency of indoctrinational work.

Good conditions have been created in the Armed Forces for the personnel's spiritual growth and an expansion in their cultural horizons. Officers' clubs, enlisted men's clubs and libraries with 120 million books on their shelves function in the garrisons. Each day millions of newspapers, over 100 titles of new feature films and up to 250 documentary and popular science films come to the units and ships. The number of television sets has tripled in recent years. Personnel of groups of forces abroad as well as those serving in remote areas also can watch television broadcasts. Each year the song and dance ensembles of districts, groups of forces and fleets put on 10,000-12,000 concerts with an audience reaching 5-7 million persons. Sponsors--writers, poets and artists--are frequent guests among the troops. Each year some two million sponsored cultural activities are put on with their participation.

It is generally known that a fighting man's development begins long before his call-up into the Army and Navy--in the family, the school and the labor collective. The Communist Party gives unremitting attention to the preparation of young men for service in the Army and Navy. A rather orderly system permitting indoctrination of reliable defenders of the Motherland has formed from the joint work of party and Komsomol organizations and ideological establishments with military commissariats, entities of public and vocational-technical education, DOSAAF and the political entities of military units. Today competent, physically fit replacements healthy in the moral-political sense come into the Army and Navy. The majority of draftees have production experience and over a third of them receive technical and military training in DOSAAF or in educational institutions. As a rule, such soldiers are faster in mastering the sophisticated combat equipment and weapons and in entering the rhythm of Army routines.

The youth's familiarization with our people's heroic past contributes to an enormous extent to their spiritual maturity and moral conditioning. Many vivid and meaningful forms of work have originated in recent years which allow familiarizing the growing generation with glorious traditions. This includes the All-Union Youth Tour to Places of Revolutionary, Combat and Labor Glory of the Communist Party and Soviet People, the All-Union Expedition of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren known as "My Motherland the USSR," the All-Union Exploratory Expedition known as "Annals of the Great Patriotic," meetings with Patriotic War heroes and veterans, acceptance into the Young Pioneers and the Komsomol at obelisks of combat glory and at monuments to fallen heroes, ceremonial send-offs into the Army, oath-taking at monuments of military valor and at fraternal graves, competition of young production workers for prizes bearing the names of war and labor heroes, series of evenings in palaces of culture and clubs entitled "Along the Road of the Fathers" and "Named for Them," the All-Union Memorial Watch held in early May each year by resolution of the 18th Komsomol Congress, and so on.

Great opportunities open up for reinforcing the effectiveness of the youth's heroic-patriotic indoctrination in connection with the 40th anniversary jubilee of famous victories of the USSR Armed Forces at Stalingrad, in the Kursk Bulge, on the Dnepr and in the liberation of Belorussia, the Ukraine, Moldavia, the Baltic republics and city-heroes.

More attention must be given in military-patriotic work to young people's mastery of the fundamentals of military affairs and to the moral and psychological preparation of future soldiers for Army service. On coming into the troops, some of them are not always ready to fulfill the demands of discipline strictly or endure the hardships of service steadfastly. Even such a task as improving knowledge of Russian language, especially by the youth of some union republics, has not lost importance. Military affairs are becoming more and more complex and their study assumes good mastery of the Russian language.

With all the achievements of party-political work in the Army and Navy, it requires further improvement. The party demand for its readjustment, especially in the content of propaganda and agitation, is not being carried out vigorously and creatively everywhere. Questions of indoctrination and a strengthening of discipline and efficiency are discussed at conferences and at party and Komsomol meetings, rather good resolutions are adopted, extensive plans are drawn up and generally businesslike activities are planned, but in a number of cases their fulfillment is not properly supported organizationally. It stands to reason that we cannot be reconciled with this.

In the greeting of the Soviet Armed Forces delegation to the ceremonial session devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation it states: "Soviet military personnel deeply realize all the complexity of the present-day international situation and the danger of the unceasing arms race. They realize well that you cannot beg the imperialists for peace, it must be defended. For this reason the Soviet Armed Forces display supreme vigilance, reliably ensure our Motherland's security and that of countries of the socialist community together with the allied armies, and always are ready to offer a crushing rebuff to the aggressor."

Before the best representatives of the friendly, monolithically cohesive family of our country's nations gathered in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, the military personnel swore:

To fulfill Lenin's behests sacredly--to be on guard always!

Not to spare our forces or, should it be required, life itself to defend the socialist Motherland and to give a resolute rebuff to any aggression!

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ARMED FORCES

'KRASNAYA ZVEZDA' MENTION OF STALIN

PM252329 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 February 1983 first edition carries on page 2 a 700-word article by Vladimir Andrianov, USSR people's artist and actor of the Kamchatka Oblast Dramatic Theater, in which he reminisces about his wartime experiences entertaining the troops and quotes the following telegram from the "supreme commander": "'I wish to convey to the Kamchatka Dramatic Theater staff, who collected R102,000 for the construction of the 'Khabarovskiy Artist' and 'Kamchatskiy Artist' aircraft, my fraternal greetings and the Red army's gratitude. I. Stalin.'" [Editorial Report]

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CIVIL DEFENSE

SHORTCOMINGS IN CIVIL DEFENSE PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Lt Gen V. Dement'yev, deputy chief of USSR Civil Defense for political affairs: "Vigorously and Purposefully -- Civil Defense"]

[Text] The building of communism and preserving world peace are two goals which, as we know, always have been and continue to be of main importance for our people and our party. This is confirmed by the entire history of the Soviet Union. Today as well, preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR and implementing by means of inspired labor the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Soviet citizens do not forget for a single moment Lenin's behest pertaining to the necessity of tirelessly strengthening the defense might of the homeland.

In conditions of an aggravated international situation and provocational actions by aggressive NATO circles, led by the United States, directed against the Soviet Union and the other nations of the socialist community, this behest rings particularly forcefully in the hearts of Soviet citizens.

An important role in strengthening this country's defense capability is played by civil defense, which is truly of a totally popular character and serves humane goals.

Concrete, purposeful explanatory propaganda work which is diversified in form constitutes one of the conditions for successful accomplishment of the tasks assigned to civil defense. A component part of military-patriotic indoctrination, it helps form in Soviet citizens excellent moral-political and psychological qualities and helps improve among the population the requisite knowledge and skills pertaining to protection against modern weapons. Its further activation is a most important task of civil defense headquarters Communists.

Success in this endeavor is enjoyed primarily by those who do not rest on their laurels, who actively seek and boldly try out new work forms and methods, which are most in conformity with people's interests and aspirations, who set concrete tasks for themselves and determine the most effective ways to accomplish them.

Such a work style is typical, for example, of the party organizations of civil defense headquarters of the Ukrainian and Estonian SSP, the Bashkir ASSR, Maritime Kray, Bryansk and Voronezh oblasts. Here, for example, prior to holding scientific-practical conferences, seminars, and other activities, civil defense headquarters officials and party activists do not limit themselves to studying the state of affairs locally. They interview party members and present lectures at civil defense agencies, factories, kolkhozes, and institutes. They proceed thereby from the position that the effectiveness of propaganda is in direct proportion to how closely and deeply it is coordinated with the tasks being performed by civil defense, because concern for improving the ideological and scientific level of propaganda and perfecting its forms and methods is the most important condition for high-quality study by the general public, effectiveness of conduct of combined facility exercises, and increasing the readiness of nonparamilitary units to perform their assigned tasks.

We could cite a great many examples which confirm this. I shall discuss one of them. Interesting experience in civil defense publicity has been amassed in the Estonian SSR, particularly in the city of Kokhtla-Yarve. A city scientific-practical conference on further improving the effectiveness and quality of publicizing civil defense was recently held here. A report was presented at this conference by R. Vel'baum, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party city committee. The secretaries of primary party organizations of leading economic installations, civil defense chiefs of staffs and services, and commanders of nonparamilitary units presented suggestions on improving propaganda forms and methods.

The success of the conference was promoted first and foremost by preliminary study of experience in political-indoctrination work in a number of party organizations of civil defense headquarters and economic installations. The recommendations drafted at the conference were later reflected in a decree issued by the party city committee bureau pertaining to civil defense propaganda and improving the forms and methods of party-political work in this area. All this helps achieve more active work effort on the part of officials at enterprises, educational institutions, and civil defense headquarters.

But there are also examples of a different kind. Take Mordovian ASSR Civil Defense Headquarters. The chief of staff, Col V. Polozkov, is an experienced officer. Unfortunately, however, he is not distinguished by vigorous political-indoctrination work. The headquarters party organization, for its part, has failed firmly to censure the fact that the other Communists, following the lead of the higher-echelon officials, fail to display activeness in propaganda activity. Obviously we cannot accept this situation.

Deficiencies in propaganda work at a number of other civil defense headquarters have also not been corrected. In particular, at civil defense headquarters in Kirovograd Oblast, a great deal remains to be done in order to disseminate advanced propaganda work know-how. And yet there are many interesting forms and methods of this work which merit study and practical adoption. For example, propaganda skills lecture series, presentation of lectures by scientific workers from ideological establishments, officials from party city and rayon committees, and experienced teachers in the social sciences. At the present time lecture series are not being organized in every locality.

Dissemination of civil defense knowledge involves first and foremost working with people. Words spoken by a Communist -- official, propagandist, party activist -- are effective only when they are presented directly at economic installations, on the eve of and during civil defense exercises and drills, at training stations, and before the personnel of nonparamilitary units and services. At the same time it is also important to use other work forms skillfully and in a combined manner.

At this point we can cite the work experience of Capt 2nd Rank (Ret) P. Gruzdev, Maritime Kray Civil Defense assistant chief of staff for propaganda. At his initiative the local TV and radio carry regular broadcasts on civil defense. These broadcasts publicize the experience of chiefs of staff, experience in training nonparamilitary units, etc. In his work the propagandist takes into consideration the geographic peculiarities of the kray and the remoteness of economic installations from the kray capital. He travels to remote rayons with agitator teams and propagandizes civil defense directly at timber cutting operations and in port cities.

Yes, ideological saturation and political sharpness of propaganda comes with the initiative and innovative search of those who directly carry it to the masses. Today one cannot conceive of training-propaganda activity without extensive involvement of civil defense activists and various specialists in this work. Such, for example, as medics, fire fighters, mountain rescue team personnel, and representatives of power, transportation, and municipal services emergency repair and rescue teams. With their assistance the general public and personnel of nonparamilitary units obtain diversified knowledge on protection against mass destruction weapons and acquire the skills which are essential for the conduct of rescue and emergency repair activities.

There is another important factor which determines the quality and effectiveness of civil defense propaganda -- it is the establishment of meaningful contacts between civil defense headquarters on the one hand and, on the other, trade union, Komsomol, DOSAAF, Znaniye Society, and Red Cross organizations, as well as cultural establishments. We can cite as an example the close teamwork and cooperation between Ukrainian SSR Civil Defense Headquarters Communists and the republic organizations of the Znaniye Society. Civil defense propaganda sections have been established and are successfully operating in the rayon and city departments of this society. Section members review lectures and prepare methodological workups. They are welcome speakers at get-togethers and conferences with mass-defense work activists and take active part in holding civil defense days, weeks, and months.

Strengthening such ties helps improve all propaganda work. It is important to stress the participation of the mass media in civil defense publicity. For example, interesting and informative articles and reports on civil defense exercises and sketches of civil defense personnel are published by RABOCHAYA GAZETA (organ of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee), SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, TAMBOVSKAYA PRAVDA, BRYANSKIY RABOCHIY, INDUSTRIAL'NOYE ZAPOROZH'YE, VECHERNIY TALLIN, and SOVETSKAYA MOLODEZH' (Irkutsk). Many newspaper offices, jointly with journalist organizations, political directorates of military districts, DOSAAF committee, and civil defense headquarters, hold

competitions for the best presentation of military-patriotic subject matter and civil defense issues. Civil defense headquarters party organizations in a number of oblasts and republics, on the instructions of party agencies, prepare surveys on dissemination of civil defense information by the mass media. All this unquestionably produces a positive effect.

Unfortunately not all civil defense headquarters adequately utilize the possibilities of the newspapers, radio and television, or concern themselves with increasing numbers and training activist writers. As a result presentations in newspapers, over radio and television do not always achieve their goal. One is also concerned by the passive attitude on the part of the party organizations of some headquarters toward utilization of facility internal radio broadcasting for purposes of disseminating the experience of leading civil defense performers. We encountered such deficiencies, for example, at a power machinery plant in Khabarovsk.

Not everywhere have elements of formalism as well as weakly-reasoned and superficial presentations been eliminated in agitation-propaganda work. In studying civil defense propaganda in Vologda and Ryazan oblasts, we encountered in particular facts whereby a formalistic approach, to put it mildly, has been employed at a number of economic installations, particularly in rural localities, toward drawing up propaganda plans. Measures specified in these plans were not coordinated with many of our country's important events and important party documents. It is understandable that as a result of this, some civil defense activists lacked convincingness and concreteness in agitation-propaganda work.

It was emphasized at the Sixth Armed Forces Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations that party organizations must increase efforts to achieve high-quality accomplishment of ideological indoctrination tasks. This point has been perceived by civil defense headquarters Communists as a guide to action in all ideological and political indoctrination work.

Persistently to improve dissemination of civil defense information and to explain its highly humane aims and tasks to the general public means aggressively helping further to strengthen our nation's defense capability and making a weighty contribution toward the military-patriotic indoctrination of Soviet citizens.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISARIATS

SPECIAL LANGUAGE TRAINING FOR NON-RUSSIAN INDUCTEES

Alma-Ata RUSSKIY YAZYK V KAZAKHSKOY SHKOLE in Russian No 10, Oct 82 pp 27-33

[Article by school teacher G. Ismagulov: "Development of Speech Patterns by Way of Military-Patriotic Texts"]

[Text] A fluent knowledge of Russian is an indispensable element in the process of getting young people ready for active participation in labor, life in society and defense of their motherland. In this connection, special attention must be paid to the language education of preconscripsts whose Russian is poor.

As proven by experience, special 2-month courses before induction do not produce the necessary results since the students usually have to combine classes with full-time work and spend a lot of time getting to and from school. That is why we organized military and speech training beginning with the ninth grade. With the approval of the school administration 2 hours a week in the 9th and 10th grades were set aside for the development of speech habits using materials of military-patriotic content. Together with the faculty of the Ural Pedagogical Institute which is doing a special project on the theme under docent R.A. Abuziarov we drew up a schedule and outlined the content and methods of this optional course.

The subject matter of the course is stipulated by a textbook on basic military training (BMT). Most of the lessons precede the corresponding BMT lesson and are intended to teach students to comprehend the manual's subject material. Bearing this in mind, I define the subject matter of each lesson and the words to be actively mastered. I also activize a minimal number of words from the BMT manual depending on the knowledge level of the students I currently teach.

I consider it advisable to have doubled lessons (two periods, 45 minutes each). In rural communities there is often no Russian language environment, TV reception is not ubiquitous and neither are movie theaters. This makes it necessary to prolong teacher-student communication in Russian, to use textbooks and works of fiction.

My experience shows that in preparing for classes it is advisable to select three to eight military terms and other key words (depending on the achievement level of the group) of the topic under study. These are not from military vocabulary alone, but sociopolitical, sports and commonly used words as well. There

There are different ways of introducing them: sometimes I put up a list of sentences with the activized words written in bold and bright type; an overhead projector is used to demonstrate sentences which the students have to complete or insert the necessary words or come up with synonyms for the given words. This is followed by drills during which the key words of the topic are frequently repeated. The same words are also used in vocabulary, selective and creative dictations.

As a rule, it is not easy to choose the right topic for a speech-development lesson devoted to military language training, but these problems are surmountable. I, for one, use a new BMT textbook, materials from "Voyenno-Istoricheskiy Zhurnal" (Journal of Military History), particularly its sections "Heroes and heroic deeds," "Chronicles, facts, discoveries," "Historic military dates" and worksheets from a methodological manual published in Moscow.*

Thus, the first topic in the BMT textbook, Defense of the Motherland--Service in the Soviet Armed Forces Is a Soviet Citizen's Noble and Honorable Duty, presents broad opportunities for activizing the words frequently repeated in it, such as "defense," "defender," "defend," "motherland," "native land," "mother country," "fatherland," "honor," "honorable duty" and some of their synonyms.

Preparing for a lesson in the ninth grade we made out a colorful table with the following sentences: 1. Our Soviet motherland is the first socialist state in the world. 2. The defense of our socialist fatherland is the most important function of the Soviet state. 3. "Only that revolution is worth something which can defend itself" (Lenin). 4. In the Great Patriotic War our people successfully defended the freedom and independence of their motherland.

For the overhead projector we wrote out sentences with missing words to be inserted: 1. With the victory of the October revolution the toiling masses acquired a true 2. is the sacred duty of every citizen of the USSR. 3. Armed workers and peasants repelled the onslaught of the enemy and the cradle of the proletarian revolution. 4. The Soviet Army serves for the of its from aggression and together with the armies of the fraternal countries the security of the socialist commonwealth.

In addition, I used materials from fourth to ninth grade readers 2 to 3 days before group 1--to choose and write our proverbs from the reader about the motherland, her defenders, love for the fatherland; group 2--to prepare a detailed synopsis of the text of "The Motherland" (by K.D. Ushinsky) from the fifth grade textbook; group 3--a similar recap of L. Kassil's article "Your Defenders" from the sixth grade textbook. Ninth grade students work willingly and with interest if the textbook is a similar one.

The lesson begins with a report by the monitor which is much like a military report in form. The topic and the objective of the lesson are then announced: to master the active use of words indispensable in basic military training.

* Uspenskiy, M.B., Daunene, Z.P., and Kotok, Ye.V. The teacher's manual accompanying the textbook: "Russian for Recruits." Moscow, 1981.

To that end I use visual aids--the abovementioned table and another one in which the active words are on the left-hand side and their pictorial equivalents on the right. The latter is put up at the start of the lesson.

1. shield
defense (shield of an ancient Russian warrior)

defender
to defend (border guard in a border tower)

Synonyms: to defend what? to fight for what?

2. father (fathers) (pictures of men)
paternal

fatherland
native land (map of the USSR)

Synonyms: motherland, country of birth, land of birth

3. clan
native (maps of the USSR, Kazakh SSR and our oblast)
motherland

4. honor (honor board)
honorable (honorary certificate)

5. to obligate
to be duty bound (poster with citations from the Soviet constitution
obligation on defending the fatherland)

Synonym: duty

I led a discussion on the words on the table by using the pictures and only rarely resorting to our native tongue. Synonyms are introduced in word combinations. I pronounce each word distinctly, then ask the students to articulate it.

The students copy the words and word combinations from the table into their copybooks under the heading "Defense of the Fatherland."

A conversation on the subject follows (10-12 minutes allotted time) into which I inject the most important words and word combinations from the standpoint of ideological, political and military-patriotic education as well as the lexical units earmarked for active mastery.

The table with sentences is then put up. First I read each sentence distinctly and with expression. Then two to three students do the same. After that I ask a question: "What kind of a state is our motherland?"

"Our Soviet motherland is the first socialist state in the world," answers a pupil.

This response is quickly and articulately repeated by several pupils without recourse to the table. Then they all copy it in their copybooks. The same is done with the rest of the sentences. Wherever possible, I introduce synonyms. For example: In the Great Patriotic War our people defended (protected) the freedom and independence of their country (motherland).

Now I switch on the overhead projector. On the screen there appears the sentence: 1. ... is the sacred duty of every citizen of the USSR. I ask the students:

"What is the sacred duty (obligation) of every citizen of the USSR?"

The pupil who answers the question now inserts the necessary words into the space on the screen. All the sentences are then copied by the class, then synonyms are substituted for some words.

Sometimes as we work on the sentences displayed the question is specified, for example, the following sentence is projected on the screen: The Soviet Army serves for the of its from aggression and together with the armies of fraternal countries the security of the socialist commonwealth. After the required words are inserted and the sentence copied I ask questions: "What are the young men of our village who were conscripted into the Soviet Army being prepared for?"

"They are being prepared for the defense of their motherland from aggression and together with the armies of the fraternal countries they defend the security of the socialist commonwealth."

"What will you be readied for when you are conscripted?"

"We also will be readied for the defense of our motherland, etc."

I devote the second part of the lesson to work on materials prepared beforehand by the pupils as an assignment.

One of the students from group one writes out on the blackboard or puts up a table (if he has managed to have it ready in time) with proverbs about the motherland, love for the fatherland, defense of one's native country and military service as a patriotic duty:

There is no country in the world more beautiful than our motherland.

Your native country is your mother and for your mother you do not hesitate to lay down your life.

Cherish your native land as you would your own mother.

To live is to serve your motherland.

The class copies the proverbs into their copybooks. I suggest that the pupils learn them by heart.

The second assignment has one of the pupils from the second group retelling (as close to the original as he can) L. Kassil's article "Your defenders." The other pupils of the group add to his answer or make corrections.

I ask a number of questions, suggesting that in their responses the students use synonyms.

"You said that our motherland has many friends. Who are they?"

"The friends of our country are the socialist states, the peoples of oppressed countries and the toiling masses of the world."

"In the civil war the Red Army defended our country from the interventionists and the White Guards. From whom did the Soviet army defend our motherland in the Great Patriotic War?"

"During the Great Patriotic War the Soviet army saved our fatherland from the Nazi German invaders."

"We sleep calmly, we study, engage in sports, our fathers and mothers work calmly, children play and frolic and laugh loudly and happily. Who protects this peaceful life?"

"The peaceful life of the Soviet people is protected by the Soviet army."

I summarize: "That is why defense of the fatherland is the sacred duty of every citizen of the USSR. This honor--to defend the peaceful, happy life of the Soviet people--will be bestowed on you too."

A pupil of the third group who was also given an assignment the day before retells staying close to the original the content of the article "Mother country" (by K.D. Ushinskiy).

And again I question the students:

"Why do we call our country 'the fatherland'?"

"Because our fathers and forefathers lived here."

"Why do we call it 'motherland?' Why do we call it our mother?" (The students read out their answers from the text).

"When does love for the motherland become real?"

"When a person loves not only the village or town where he was born, but the whole country in which he lives."

I draw the conclusion: "Consequently, the motherland is our whole vast, boundless country. The country where we are free, have equal rights, where we have the right to education, to work, where our health is protected, our old age is provided for. Such a country, such a motherland is worth defending with weapon in hand, not sparing strength or life itself. But to defend it you must possess knowledge, you must be able to operate modern military equipment. For

this purpose you must first of all master the Russian language which you will speak throughout your service in the Soviet army."

The lesson culminates in listening to a recording of V. Basner's song "What Does the Motherland Begin With?" (lyrics by M. Matusovsky). I tell the students they should know this and other songs (I name them) by heart and learn to sing them: they will feel the urge to sing them while serving in the Soviet Army as they remember their native village, their school, and when they miss their friends and girlfriends, their native regions and the natural scenery they grew up in.

Finally I give an assignment for the next lesson whose subject will be the oath of allegiance, loyalty to the motherland, and one's military duty. I give them a list of recommended literature. One group is given an assignment to prepare a report on how our military oath of allegiance was born, another will tell about the oath sworn by the Young Guards of Krasnodon (a resistance group in Nazi-occupied Krasnodon in the Ukraine during World War II).

These are only some of the details of one lesson.

I would like to say in conclusion that all work done in optional classes is stimulated by the grades that go into the class roster. As recommended by specialists in teaching methods, these grades should, we think, be taken into account when a general evaluation is made of a student's knowledge of the Russian language and Russian literature.

A good supplement to these optional classes are BMT lessons which are conducted in Russian and which provide ample opportunities for improving the students' Russian speech. For these opportunities to be realized BMT instructors should receive constant assistance from teachers of Russian.

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MILITARY SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES

TRAINING IN MILITARY SCHOOLS DISCUSSED

Cadets' Field Training Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Col A. Butorin, chief of Department of Gunnery and Fire Control, Odessa Higher Artillery Command School imeni M. V. Frunze: "When the Situation Became Complicated"]

[Text] The lesson schedule for the first week in the new training year has been approved. It envisions several field lessons with senior students. Their subjects offer the instructors great possibilities. Experience convinces us: in arming his pupils with special knowledge, the teacher is called upon at the same time to instill in them high volitional qualities and emotional stability which are so necessary for the artillery officer.

At the threshold of the new training year, I should like to share the experience in the psychological tempering of the cadets which has been accumulated by the instructors of our department.

A firing is recalled on which the cadets performed the duties of platoon and battery commanders. Cadet I. Shaporov operated clearly and competently at the command-observation post. It was like this until the command arrived to stop the advance of the attackers. The mission was complicated by the special situation: the range-finder, aiming circle, and fire control instrument had been damaged by an explosion and there were no maps at hand. The cadet lost his head. Time passed, and the acting leader of the headquarters platoon did not find a solution. Meanwhile, Shaporov coped on classroom lessons with missions of the same difficulty and did not display confusion. The instructor had to appoint another cadet--V. Shibayev--as platoon leader. The latter quickly prepared firing data.

In normal situations devoid of psychological stress, both Shaporov and Shibayev demonstrate approximately the same professional training. But then on the range, in the accomplishment of missions of great difficulty and with a shortage of time they appear to be far from the same. Cadet I. Shaporov, the instructor notes in his work journal, does not have sufficient ability to analyze the situation quickly and find nonstandard ways for the accomplishment of a mission with a minimum of technical equipment.... And right here he outlined ways to eliminate the shortcoming.

At one time, the journals reflected only the results of firings and drills and grading indices. Now the department's instructors also record how the cadet behaved in a critical situation and what individual features of his character and temperament were displayed and influenced combat work.

These data permit the purposeful influencing of the molding of necessary qualities in the future artillery officers. The accomplishment of missions on direct firing, for example, permits overcoming sluggishness and indecision which are inherent in individual cadets. Calculations for firing from an indirect fire position train one for detail and correct judgement. In order to train the cadets for speed, we conduct double timing--we consider separately the time expended by the subunit commander and the time for the accomplishment of the fire mission by the sections.

There are not too many cadets who need the special attention of the teachers and an especially individual approach to them. But there are some. A special series of tasks in the accomplishment of which instantaneous reaction is required, for example, was prepared for cadet I. Mostipan. His shortcoming was slowness in verbal calculation when determining the settings for firing, and it was overcome. The instructor, Major A. Trushko, did additional work for almost two years with cadet A. Zvychny in whom an extreme lack of self-collection was inherent. And in the end, he raised a fair artilleryman, of course with the active assistance of other teachers.

The fixed attention to the psychological tempering of the future officers is justifying itself. Among the testimonials on graduates are many which please and inspire to further creative search. "Possesses a strong will and good management ability, has initiative, loves his profession, knows the rules for firing and fire control to perfection, and accomplishes firings only with a grade of excellent," this is what the commander of the Nth unit wrote about our graduate, Lieutenant S. Yelkin. The senior commander evaluated highly the professional training, moral qualities, and psychological tempering of Lieutenant A. Zeilinskiy who was recently awarded the Order of the Red Star.

The great significance of individual work with people is clear to each instructor. But in life, it is not always possible to find the time for it. We try to create a reserve of time through raising the intensity of the lessons and the capacity of the training hour and the use of more effective training procedures. For example, we see to it that each of the cadets acquires a special artillery gunnery notebook in which algorithms for the solution of more than 40 artillery problems are drawn up using symbols, reference signals, and formulas, in which regard, in different variants. The notebook permitted giving the cadets the necessary knowledge in shorter times and, thereby, making time for individual lessons. It also became a good help for the graduates. In a letter to the department Lieutenant V. Klets relates that in the unit his ability to find a great number of variations for the solution of problems received a high evaluation. The young officer is grateful to Colonel D. M. M. , Lieutenant Colonel V. Afanas'yev, and other instructors involved in the development of the artillery gunnery notebooks.

At the 6th Army-Wide Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations, the Soviet Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, described in detail the qualities which are most needed by the Soviet military leader and stressed the special role of the military educational institutions in their formation. The

shows: we, the military teachers, have many reserves to improve the theoretical and practical training of our pupils as well as to improve their volitional qualities and the ability to think and act under conditions of an extremely rigid time limit and tremendous moral-psychological and physical loads.

Higher Military Aviation Engineering School

Moscow SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 4 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Engr-Maj A. Nechayev: "In the Riga Aviation Engineering School"]

[Text] In the capital of Soviet Latvia, on Ezermalas Street, you can see on a pedestal a fighter aircraft rushing into the sky. The Riga Higher Military Aviation Engineering School is located here, on the shore of the picturesque Kishozera [Kish Lake]. It bears the name of the glorious son of the Latvian people, a communist and one of the organizers of the country's Air Force, Army Commander Yakob Alksnis.

Time races by swiftly. In 1967 I, just as many other youths who were graduates of secondary schools, selected a profession. With our fellow-classmates and friends we long dreamed of becoming military aviation engineers and decided to enter this school which had just been converted to a higher school.

Time showed that our selection was not mistaken. During five years of study we received well-grounded military, political, and engineering knowledge and learned to support the flights of supersonic, all-weather, rocket-carrying airplanes of the Air Force.

A modern training-material base has been created in the school: training-laboratory buildings equipped with the latest equipment, a computer center, a training airfield, and a scientific and technical library. Spacious barracks, a good mess, and coffee shop are at the disposal of the cadets. All this can be seen on open-house days, one of which is traditionally conducted on Cosmonauts' Day--12 April.

But the chief wealth of the school consists of the highly qualified command, political, professor-instructor, and engineering-technical personnel who are structuring the training-indoctrinational process on the basis of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. More than 80 percent of the teachers have scientific titles and degrees. A significant contribution to the training of military aviation engineers is being made by such important teacher-scientists as Professor and Doctor of Technical Sciences, Honored Figure of Science and Technology of the Latvian SSR, Engineer-Major General R. Vinogradov, and Professors and Doctors of Technical Sciences Engineer-Colonels V. Merkulov and Ye. Trubitayn.

Important and comprehensive work is conducted by the political department and the party and Komsomol organizations. By the end of the training the majority of the cadets become communists.

The school's collective is conducting creative scientific-research work. Study groups of the military science society and a cadet design office where aviation models, autogyros, and delta planes are created are functioning. In recent years, the cadets presented more than 135 scientific works at the All-Union Student Competition. Cadet Viktor Alksnis, grandson of Army Commander Ya. Alksnis, was one of

the winners. His work was awarded a first-class diploma, and the author himself was awarded a prize-winner's medal and a trip to the "Sputnik" international camp.

During free time, the cadets can rest well in the club, library, or dishterna. Each one can develop his talent in study groups for amateur arts. By attracting people to artistic creativity the political department, party committees, and Komsomol committees are trying to make more complete use of the cultural possibilities of the city of Riga for the spiritual enrichment of the cadets. Last year the school receives 3,000 tickets to patron shows in the theaters. Dozens of cadets are made to the Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the Latvian SSR, to museums, and to historic sites of Riga and Yurmala.

The school's personnel are sacredly preserving and augmenting the glorious combat traditions of the Soviet Armed Forces--they are standing and firmly defending the achievements of the Great October. Its graduates were examples of courage and heroism on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War.

The excellent and good training of the cadets and active participation in social work are an important tradition of the school. The number of graduates completing the school with a gold medal and a diploma with distinction is growing from year to year. Their names are inscribed on the Board of Honor in gold letters. Among them are officers A. Nikitin, V. Sushentsov, and V. Udovenko. During the time of their training they displayed good capabilities for teaching and scientific work and are now continuing their training in the school's post-graduate program.

Nor can we fail to mention such a remarkable tradition as the display of special attention to the development of physical culture and sport. We have two gymnasiums, a well-equipped stadium, ski center, water station, tennis courts, and a health-restoration and sickness-prevention complex. Thanks to the proximity of the lake, such types of sport as swimming, wind surfing, water skiing, canoe paddling, and boat rowing are developing successfully. Today, almost half the personnel of the school are occupied in the sports sections. The cadets have the necessary conditions to improve themselves in applied-military types of sport in which they begin to be occupied in DOSAAF. For the organization of mass sports work, the school occupies a leading place among the units and educational institutions of the Red Banner Baltic Military District and higher educational institutions of the Air Force and the Soviet Armed Forces.

The time is approaching for school examinations, the time when the youths will select the road to a great life. We invite those who want to become an officer and aviation engineer to enroll for training in the Riga Higher Military Aviation Engineering School imeni Yakob Alksnis (226031), Riga, 31).

Information on the acceptance rules can be obtained in the military commissariat.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

COMMENTARY ON U.S. NAVY

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 1, Jan 83 (signed to press 22 Dec 82) pp 26-27

[Article by Capt 1st Rank A. Koroblev published under the heading "Armies of NATO Countries: Organization, Weapons, Tactics": "The Gendarme of the Ocean"]

[Text] Recent events show increased military activity by the U.S. imperialist circles which have declared entire regions as a "sphere of their vital interests." They want to prevail everywhere and intervene into the affairs of other peoples, they unceremoniously violate their legitimate rights and sovereignty and endeavor to impose their will on the states in many regions of the world.

The U.S. military-political leadership in its militaristic preparations has placed particular emphasis on increasing seapower as it views the navy as a most important instrument in achieving its far-reaching goals.

In the aggressive plans of American imperialism, the navy is assigned an important role in winning and retaining supremacy in the area of combat operations, in making nuclear missile strikes against enemy territory, in providing support for the ground forces, in conducting landing operations and supporting the movement of troops, weapons and logistical materiel by sea. The navy has also been given the tasks of making a showing of strength and carrying out a blockade of the coast of foreign states for putting military and political pressure on them. The Western press has emphasized that the tasks of the navy have a clearly expressed offensive nature and they express the desire of the Pentagon leadership to ensure American "interests" in any region of the world. Here it has not been concealed that navy strikepower is aimed primarily against the Soviet Union and the other nations of the socialist commonwealth.

Organization. The highest administrative body for the managing of the Navy is the Navy Department headed by a secretary (civilian) who is appointed by the nation's president for a 4-year term. He is under the secretary of defense and through his own staff provides overall leadership over the questions of the organizational development, financing, manning, weaponry, logistical support and mobilizational readiness of the naval forces.

The U.S. Navy in peacetime and wartime has two parallelly existing forms of organization: administrative and operational.

The article has been written from materials in the foreign press.

The administrative organization provides for the forming of the Navy in two basic fleets (Atlantic and Pacific) by classes of ships and branches of arms; their basing and combat training; manning and service of personnel; logistical support including all types of repairs on ships and aircraft. Both fleets have fundamentally the same organizational schemes. At their head stand commanders-in-chief who are directly under the navy Chief of Staff. The headquarters of the Atlantic Fleet commander-in-chief is located in Norfolk and for the Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor. The forces of the fleets are organized into formations of uniform forces: submarine, surface, air and marine. In addition, in both fleets there are training commands and in the Pacific Fleet a rear command.

The operational organization envisages the forming of the navy as part of the joint commands of the U.S. Armed Forces, their deployment in the basic theaters of military operations, the training of different operational formations and field forces and control of the navy in carrying out its tasks in peacetime and wartime.

At present, there are four operational fleets: Second, Third, Sixth and Seventh. The Second Fleet is used for operations in the zone of the Atlantic Ocean, the Sixth in the Mediterranean, the Third and Seventh, respectively, in the Eastern and Western Pacific. In addition, the Pentagon intends to create another operational fleet, the Fifth, on a basis of the navy grouping in the Indian Ocean. All these fleets do not have a permanent number of ships. They are provided with battleworthy ships and units of naval aviation and marines from the Atlantic and Pacific fleets and these are turned over to them for 6-8 months.

The Sixth and Seventh operational fleets which serve permanently as part of the forward groupings of the U.S. Armed Forces are considered the most suitable for conducting limited wars in which the aircraft carriers are assigned the role of the main attack force while the marines are the first echelon of the forces of aggression. These, in essence, are the carrier and landing formations which are the first to appear in the "hot spots" of the world and are used for ensuring the so-called U.S. naval presence, that is, outright intervention into the internal affairs of other states.

The Sixth Fleet usually includes around 40 ships and auxiliary vessels including: 2 multipurpose aircraft carriers with 160-180 combat aircraft onboard (one-half of them can carry nuclear weapons); 5 submarines; 3-4 guided missile cruisers; up to 20 destroyers and frigates. A reinforced marine battalion is kept constantly on amphibious vessels. With an exacerbation of international tension, the Sixth Fleet is to be reinforced by shifting an additional number of ships from the United States to the Mediterranean. The Pentagon leaders make no secret of the fact that this fleet is designed primarily to make strikes against objectives on the territory of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact states. In addition, it has been assigned the role of the basic instrument in "defending the interests" of the American oil monopolies in the Near East.

The Seventh Fleet is a major forward assault grouping of the U.S. Navy. It numbers over 60 ships and auxiliary vessels and around 300 carrier-based aircraft. It usually includes 2 or 3 multipurpose carriers, 6 submarines, 4-5 guided missile cruisers, over 20 destroyers and frigates and 8 landing vessels.

Fighting strength. In the U.S. Navy submarine and surface forces, navy aviation and marines are widely represented. The navy is divided into the regular and the reserve.

The number of Navy personnel is over 716,000 men with around 188,000 marines.

Submarine forces. In the American Navy there are nuclear missile, nuclear torpedo and diesel submarines.

The nuclear missile submarines are part of the strategic offensive forces and are one of the important means for achieving the aggressive aims of American imperialism. These are designed to make nuclear missile strikes against administrative-industrial centers, bases, ports, airfields, communications centers and other objectives located deep in enemy territory.

The navy possesses four classes of nuclear submarines: 3 "George Washingtons," 5 "Ethan Allens," 31 "Lafayettes" which are divided into two subclasses (9 "Lafayettes" and 22 "James Madisons") and 1 "Ohio."

The submarines of the first two classes have a surface displacement of 6,000-7,000 tons and a submerged displacement of 7,000-8,000 tons; they are armed with 16 Polaris-A3 ballistic missiles (each missile has 3 warheads of 200-kiloton yield and a firing range of 4,600 km).

Of the 31 nuclear missile subs of the "Lafayette" class (a surface displacement of 7,250 tons and a submerged one of 8,250 tons), 19 subs are equipped with 16 Poseidon-C3 ballistic missiles (10-14 warheads of 50-kiloton yield each and a firing range of over 5,000 km). The remaining 12 nuclear missile subs are in various stages of rearming or are already equipped with the new, more advanced Trident-1 missiles. This 3-stage solid-fuel missile has a nose cone with 8 warheads of at least 100 kilotons. The firing range is 7,400 km.

In October 1981, the head nuclear submarine "Ohio" was commissioned with the new Trident C-launched nuclear missile system. The surface displacement of the sub is 16,600 tons and the submerged is 18,700 tons; the length is 171 m. In contrast to the above-listed subs, the "Ohio" is armed with 24 Trident-1 ballistic missiles and in the future Trident-2 ones (a firing range of more than 11,000 km).

All the American missile subs are also armed with torpedo tubes and have a submerged speed of around 25 knots.

The nuclear torpedo subs in the foreign military press are called multipurpose. These are designed for countering nuclear subs (primarily missile ones), escorting their nuclear missile subs in the combat patrol stations and in moves at sea, for destroying surface vessels and ships, for supporting the ASW defense of carrier forces and groups, detachments of combat ships, convoys and landing forces, for laying mines and conducting reconnaissance.

The American Navy has various nuclear torpedo subs. The most modern are considered the subs of the classes "Los Angeles," "Sturgeon" and "Permit." These

are armed with twin-target torpedoes, the SABROC ASW systems and Harpoon anti-
shipping missiles (subs of the "Permit" class have still not been equipped with
these missiles). The displacement of the listed subs is 4,300-6,900 tons (de-
pending upon the class) and the submerged speed is around 30 knots.

The diesel-powered subs are armed with 6-8 torpedo tubes. Their combat capa-
bilities are significantly restricted in comparison with the nuclear ones and
for this reason the command of the U.S. Navy has not built any diesel subs
since 1960.

Surface vessels, depending upon purpose, judging from the American classifica-
tion, are divided into the following groups: combat vessels of the basic class-
es (carriers, ships of the line, cruisers, destroyers and frigates), other
combat vessels (landing and minesweeping), combat boats (patrol and landing),
auxiliary vessels (mobile rear support and service vessels) as well as the base
vessels.

Aircraft carriers are considered the "backbone" of the general-purpose naval
forces and a ready reserve for the strategic offensive forces. This class of
ships has been given the following tasks: the making of air strikes against
shore objectives, the providing of air support to landing forces and ground
forces on maritime sectors, the achieving of air supremacy in the area of com-
bat operations, the countering of enemy submarines and surface vessels and air
cover for the groupings of naval forces.

At present, there are 13 aircraft carriers in the regular Navy: 3 nuclear
powered ones (the "Enterprise" and 2 of the "Chester W. Nimitz" class) and 10
with conventional propulsion units (4 of the "Kitty Hawk" class, 4 of the
"Forrestal" class and 2 of the "Midway" class). The total displacement of
these ships is 64,000-87,000 tons and for the nuclear carriers 90 tons. De-
pending upon its class, a carrier can base an air wing with 75-95 carrier
launched aircraft and helicopters, including ground attack planes, fighters
as well as reconnaissance aircraft, radar and ECM aircraft and ASW aircraft and
helicopters.

The ships of the line are the largest artillery ships and these are presently
being recommissioned.

The guided missile cruisers are considered a most important weapon in the over-
all air defense system for the carrier and other formations of the U.S. Navy.
They, as a rule, are used as the flagships of the Sixth and Seventh operational
fleets. The total displacement of ships of this class is 7,800-11,000 tons.
Their weapons include: antiaircraft guided missile systems (the Tatar and Ter-
rier), the ASW guided missiles (ASROC), 127- and 26-mm turret artillery mounts,
torpedo launchers and helicopters.

The destroyers are multipurpose ships. These are equipped with antishipping,
antiaircraft and ASW missile complexes, artillery mounts of various calibers,
torpedo launchers and depth charge launchers and rails. Many of the ships
carry helicopters. Destroyers are used as escort vessels for carrier task
forces and as an escort for landing detachments and convoys as well as for

providing fire support for ground forces on maritime sectors, for protecting the sea lines of communications, for standing patrol service, for participating in naval blockade operations and for conducting reconnaissance. In the American Navy this class of vessels is represented by destroyers of nine classes. Their total displacement is from 3,500 tons (the "Gearing" and "Carpenter") to 8,300 tons (the "Kidd").

Frigates, like destroyers, are the most numerous class of American naval ships. These are to be used primarily in the ship search and strike groups, in the escort forces of the carrier task forces, landing detachments and convoys for combating enemy submarines, surface vessels and aviation. The total displacement of these ships is 3,400-4,100 tons. They are armed with anti-shiping, antiaircraft and ASW missile complexes.

Development prospects. In October 1981, the new boss of the White House promulgated his "all-encompassing strategic program." In the words of the U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger, the "new" Reagan strategy is a strategy of "direct confrontation" of the United States with the Soviet Union both on the global and regional scales.

It is impossible to underestimate the danger of these aggressive preparations which can lead mankind to the brink of nuclear catastrophe. The frankly militaristic and anti-Soviet course of the present U.S. Administration obliges the men of the Army and Navy to be constantly ready to defend the motherland, to be ready to carry out their patriotic and international duty with honor and dignity.

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